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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 11th.

On Friday, Mr. Arrington presented a petition from Nash, praying some provision for payment of the Confederate States' tax.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a resolution to appoint a committee of ten to inquire into the expediency of continuing the construction of the Western N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Armfield, a resolution to inquire into the expediency of allowing soldiers in service daily rations of spiritous liquors.

Mr. Osborne submitted a report from the committee on amendments to the Constitution, together with an ordinance for the repeal of that clause of the Constitution authorizing amendments by legislative enactments.

[Later in the day Mr. Holden, from the same committee, stated that he was not in his seat when the majority report was made. He dissented from the majority of the committee, and would hereafter present a minority report.]

Mr. Fuller presented a petition from Robeson, against distillers and speculators.

Mr. Long, a petition for the repeal of the Stay-law, from Randolph.

Mr. Sutherland, an ordinance to prohibit the sale of whiskey during the war at a greater price than 30 cents per gallon, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Christian, requesting our delegates in Congress to vote for an increase of the pay of common soldiers in the Confederate States army was put on its final reading.

Mr. Battle of Wake offered a substitute, declaring, "that in the opinion of this Convention, if consistent with the public interest, the pay of private soldiers in the Confederate army should be increased."

This amendment was modified at Mr. Rayner's instance, by substituting for the words, "if consistent with the public interest" the words "provided the resources of the Confederate Treasury will justify it." The amendment and resolution were then in turn adopted.

A resolution to elect a Governor to fill the unexpired term of the late Governor Ellis, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

A resolution was adopted, 53 to 31, that the Convention take a recess from Friday, the 13th inst., to Jan'y 20, 1862.

A resolution to appoint a Commissioner (D. D. Ferebee of Camden) to Richmond to confer with the Confederate authorities concerning the Confederate tax, was passed, 55 to 22.

On Saturday, Mr. Gilmer presented the credentials of Mr. Bogle of Alexander county, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. C. Stewart, Esq.

Mr. Gilmer, a resolution concerning the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement. [Requires the committee on finance to inquire as to the expediency of a transfer of the works to some corporation or incorporate town, on guarantee being given for their being completed and kept up.]

The resolution concerning the manufacture of oil cloth, appointing a committee to inquire as to the expediency of encouraging its manufacture, having had its day, was read and adopted. Messrs. Holden, Strange and Jones of Rowan appointed.

Mr. Biggs' sedition ordinance was taken up, and speeches against it by Messrs. Osborne and Graham occupied the day.

Of proceedings since, the Standard says:—

"On Monday Mr. Woodfin, of Buncombe, addressed the Convention at some length in favor of the measure; and to-day (Tuesday) at eleven o'clock, the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford, is expected to speak also in its favor."

North Carolina Conference.—On Thursday, the second day of the session, no business of general interest was transacted. Bishop Andrew addressed the conference, and Dr. Deems preached.

On Friday, the Bishop presented the annual exhibit of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, from Rev. Dr. McFerrin, which was read by the Secretary. The report states the assets of the concern to be $415,408, the liabilities $90,144, leaving a balance in favor of the concern of $325,264. The stock of Books on hand is more abundant than ever before. The publications under the patronage of the House have suffered materially by the war. The report, on the whole, is regarded as very cheering under the circumstances. It was referred to the committee on Books and Periodicals.

A communication from the Missionary Board was read. The report states that the Board of Missions have been compelled, in consequence of the depleted state of the treasury, to curtail their expenses, and withhold advances to many fields of Missionary labor.

Rev. Dr. Sehon made a missionary address. He said that the M. E. Church, South, has among the various tribes of Indians about four thousand communicants, and some six hundred of their youth under a course of intellectual training. He spoke of their patriotism as being equal to any class of persons in the Southern Confederacy. He stated that he had succeeded in running the Lincoln blockade with $4,000 for the benefit of our Missionaries in China. He stated that the Indian tribes had five thousand volunteers in the Southern army.

Rev W. E. Pell offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. Deems, and unanimously passed:

Whereas, We have learned with surprise and regret from the public press, and general rumor, that Rev. Marble N. Taylor, a member of this body, stationed at Hatteras during the past year, did, after the late capture of Fort Hatteras, take the oath of allegiance to the Government of Abraham Lincoln, and has identified himself with that unmitigated despotism, and thus become a traitor to this Conference, his State and the Southern Confederacy; and whereas, it is now impossible to investigate, according to the forms of our Church, the conduct of the said Marble N. Taylor: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the name of Marble N. Taylor be, and it is hereby stricken from the rolls of the North Carolina annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Resolved, That the action of the Conference in this case be published in all the papers of the State.

The question coming up incidentally, the Bishop took occasion to express his dissent to preachers leaving their pastoral work to go into the army, unless that work be well supplied in their absence, by the right kind of man; unless his home and fireside be invaded; then every one is expected to meet the enemy, and he would not then hesitate to be in the number. "As Chaplains," he said, "go, but not as soldiers in the ranks, and if you go, do your duty in the fear of God."

Rev. S. M. Frost moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a memorial to be presented to the Confederate Congress in reference to the pay of Chaplains. Rev's S. M. Frost, D. B. Nicholson and C. F. Deems were appointed.

Raleigh was fixed as the next place of meeting of the Conference.—*From Cor. Wil. Journal.*

From the last Standard we learn that the Conference adjourned on Monday.

The following were elected delegates to the General Conference, to be held next April in New Orleans:

N. F. Reid, C. F. Deems, N. H. D. Wilson, D. B. Nicholson, William Barringer, Peter Doub, and Ira T. Wyche.

Reserve Delegates—William E. Pell and William H. Bobbitt.

Masonic Grand Lodge.—The regular Annual Communication of this Ancient Fraternity, convened in this City on Monday last, and adjourned on Friday evening. The Officers elect for the year are as follows:

Dr. W. G. Hill, Grand Master; Danl. Coleman, G. Sen. Warden; Dr. R. K. Speed, G. Jun. Warden; C. W. D. Hutchings, G. Treasurer; W. T. Bain, G. Secretary.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

E. F. Watson, D. G. M; Rev. Jas. Reid, G. Chaplain; S. P. Horton, G. Sen. Deacon; R. W. York, G. Jun. Deacon; J. M. Long, G. Marshall; P. P. Clark, G. Sword Bearer; P. G. Foster, Pursuivant; S. M. Parish, G. Tyler.

Spirit of the Age.

From Yorktown.—We have received, says the Charlotte Democrat, a letter from a member of Capt. McRae's company of Union county, stationed at Yorktown, where the 5th Regiment of N. C. Volunters has been for some time past, from which we learn that the health of the company and regiment has much improved. The writer says:

"Camp Martin, at which place our regiment is now stationed, is about two miles west of Bethel church where the battle was fought. The Regiment is now in fine health and spirits, and has been taking good exercise by gathering the crops for several miles below Bethel, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy."

Reconstruction of the Old Union.—Advices from Washington City, Dec. 4th, state that Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, in the Senate, had offered a preamble and resolutions in relation to the affairs of the country. The resolution proposes that Messrs. Fillmore, Pierce, Taney, Everett, Dallas, Irving, Burney, Reverdy Johnson, Crittenden, Pugh, and Richard W. Thompson, be appointed Commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with the like number of Commissioners from the Confederate States for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, and that they report to Congress. The last resolution says that upon the appointment of the Commissioners, and the meeting of said joint commission, active hostilities cease, and not be resumed unless the Commission are unable to agree.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, objected to the resolution.

Mr. Hale said that Buchanan should be added to the list.

The resolution was laid over informally.

In the House Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the President be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners during the present war.

Yankee Retaliation.—The New York Tribune says: Two retaliatory resolutions have been adopted by the House of Representatives. By the first, James M. Mason is to be confined, if the President pleases, in close quarters until Colonel Corcoran is treated as the North has treated all prisoners taken by them; by the second, John Slidell is to be similarly confined till Colonel A. M. Wood has been restored to his rights as a prisoner of war.

Movement of Troops.—Two very fine companies from North Carolina, viz: The "Rip Van Winkles," Capt. G. M. Roberts, from Wayne county, and the "Guards," Capt. Morehead, from Guilford county, passed through town on Saturday, for the seat of war. They marched down Sycamore in splendid order, and attracted general admiration. The Guilford Guards will join Col. Tew's Regiment on the Potomac. Both companies were entertained on the Lawn.—*Pet. Ex.*

Col. Clarke's Regiment.—Two companies of Col. Clarke's (14th N. C.) Regiment arrived in town yesterday afternoon from Richmond, and proceeded to the Lawn. The balance will soon follow, and go into winter quarters on the Heights.—*Petersburg Express, 10th.*

Distilling Grain.—Owing to the high price of whiskey, every old still is about to be brought into requisition, and many new ones introduced, which will have a tendency to increase the demand for grain and raise the price.

Salem Press.

Cargo Sale.—We learn from the Savannah Republican, that a very large sale of imported dry goods, groceries, etc., consisting of clothing, prints, blankets, leather, shoes, medicines, drugs, coffee, liquors, cigars, etc., was made in that city on Friday last. Everything brought war prices. Four hundred and fifty-three bags of coffee ranged from 53 to 61 cents.

Fifty or sixty of the Federal prisoners confined at New Orleans have taken the oath and joined the Confederate Army for the war. There were 500 in all.—*Petersburg Express.*

Pork.—We understand that a few engagements of Pork have been made here at $10.

Milton Chronicle.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—This body, it will be seen, has decided to take a recess from to-morrow until January 20. No constitutional amendment will be finally acted upon until the January session.

Judge Biggs' "Test Oath" Ordinance has been under discussion since Saturday last, on which day Messrs. Osborne and Graham spoke against it. No report of their speeches is made, and none of the speeches on Monday and Tuesday, the Standard's report of proceedings closing with Saturday's. That paper says editorially:—

"Mr. Osborne of Mecklenburg addressed the Convention with much force and ability in opposition to the "Test Oath" ordinance introduced by Judge Biggs. He was followed by Gov. Graham, in one of the ablest and most conclusive speeches of the session. Governor Graham occupied the whole ground, and showed in a striking light, not only the absence of all sound reason for such an ordinance at this time, but its injurious and dangerous tendency.

"We shall not do these gentlemen the injustice to attempt a sketch of their remarks. We hope soon to have the pleasure of laying them in full before our readers, as well as the remarks of Messrs. Dick and Leak previously promised."

We received this morning, from a friend at Raleigh, a copy of a Report and Ordinance presented by Mr Satterthwaite, from the committee on accounts, contracts and disbursements. The Report says that North Carolina is the only government that has no checks or safeguards thrown around its treasury, but has relied upon the honesty and integrity of its public servants. This might do while the expenditures were sixty or eighty thousand dollars a year, but they are now millions, and proper safeguards ought at once to be established. The Report adds: "From the examination which your committee have given the subject, they are satisfied that *fraud, peculation* and *malfeasance* will be developed if a proper investigation is made into the conduct of the officers and agents who have been entrusted with the custody and disbursement of the public funds."

For this purpose, the committee report an Ordinance to continue in office, till Jan'y 1, 1863, the present Board of Claims (B. F. Moore, S F. Phillips and P. H. Winston, Jr.) with a salary which the Convention fixed at $2000 each. Nothing is to be settled, allowed or paid at the Treasury till passed upon by this Board. Provision is made for the punishment of officers attempting or practicing fraud or peculation, and for quarterly reports to the Board, with vouchers, by all disbursing officers, on pain of dismissal. The Board to make a semi-annual report to the Governor, of the financial condition of the State; and to prepare such accounts and vouchers as will enable the State to be hereafter reimbursed by the Confederate Government for expenses incurred in prosecution of the war.

In this shape the Ordinance was passed yesterday.

The "Test Oath" Ordinance has been rejected.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—The Wilmington Journal opposes President Davis's recommendation to build this railroad as a military necessity, because, as it says, it would make no new *through* line; because it would be a departure, by the Confederate Government, from the principles of States rights, because it would reduce the profits of the existing seaboard line; and because it would interfere with a North Carolina system of public works.

We do not think these reasons well founded. As to the military necessity, President Davis is a better judge, as well as a more impartial and disinterested one, than the Journal. The burning of the bridges in Tennessee doubtless suggested to the President the possibility of a similar incident, either accidental or designed, at a well known point where the other through lines might be cut off. But even without such an occurrence, it is well known that present railroad facilities are not adequate to the wants of the government. Troops, munitions of war, and provisions and clothing for the army, have been detained for months for want of transportation. And besides the loss and inconvenience to the government, the people are paying more for sugar, molasses, salt, and other things, than they would have to pay if there were sufficient means of transportation.

Of States Rights, the President has himself always been one of the foremost advocates, and this fact ought to be a sufficient guarantee for the sincerity of his plea that this road *is* a military necessity.

As to the third objection, is the Journal sure that the Danville Connection would lessen the profits of the seaboard line of railroads? It may be admitted that such would be its effect, for a time at least, on a portion of the North Carolina road and the Raleigh and Gaston road. But these appear not to engage the sympathy of the Journal, whose complaint is only as to the seaboard line, which includes the two roads having each a terminus in Wilmington. The Journal's charity begins and ends at home. The same feeling prevailed years ago when the North Carolina road was commenced. That was expected to lessen the profits of the seaboard line, and perhaps it may have diminished the *increase* of their profits, not the actual profits, for these have been greater each successive year. The fact is that all new facilities for travel and commerce *make* travel and commerce, and it may well be questioned whether, if the Danville connection were now complete, the Wilmington roads would not next year show at least their usual profits.

The funniest of the Journal's reasons is that having reference to a North Carolina system of public works—as if there were ever any system in our public works! Why the very road which the Journal is now alarmed about—the Wilmington and Weldon road—was projected from Wilmington to Raleigh, and only went to Weldon because the Raleigh people did not help build it. We have no system of public works. Roads have been built, not where the wants of the State called for them, but wherever the necessary amount of money could be begged or borrowed.

Let President Davis and Congress go ahead with the military road. It is quite likely to benefit the State as well as the Confederacy, and to injure no interest permanently.

COAL.—We learn that 70 tons came down the road on Tuesday afternoon from the "Taylor mine," which is now worked by Mr. Colville of Wilmington. And we further learn that the Haughton property, adjoining the Taylor place, is to be worked forthwith, also under the superintendence of Mr. Colville. Mr. Colville has also, as we hear, taken out some very superior Coal from the place lately belonging to the heirs of McIver, only about half a mile from the present terminus of the railroad.

The railroad company has purchased another locomotive and a number of coal cars, so that altogether we may look for a large increase of the coal business.

SALE OF SALT.—50 sacks of salt, which had been stored in this place some weeks ago by a person in Newbern, were sold at auction on Monday, and brought, in small lots, $17 50 per sack.

A NUISANCE.—We have long been of opinion that of all the unmitigated evils under which the United States government has labored, the Congress which annually assembles at Washington is the worst. If it was so before the present revolution, far worse is it now. The very first day of the present session was signalized by many propositions of intensely furious character, against slavery and against every thing but that impracticable idea, subjugation, which is evidently in high favor among the fanatics who fill those Halls.

It will be seen from the remarkable Washington letter of the N. Y. Herald, which we copy, that even Lincoln himself is at points with the ultra party, represented in the Cabinet by Cameron, Welles, and probably others, and in Congress by the Lovejoys and Eliots and Stephenses; and that a very decided schism is manifest in Lincolndom. The President appears to have sense enough to see that to carry out the views of Cameron and his followers, would be as fatal a blow as any that the Confederates themselves can strike. The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, whose letter we append to that of the Herald, is even more emphatic in expression as to the effect upon Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, of the adoption of Cameron's propositions. The others, more ultra than Lincoln, are too mad to realize anything but their own fanaticism. The Herald writer thinks that Lincoln will not yield to them. We think he will. The hot haste with which the Lovejoys, &c., offered their resolutions, on the first day of the session, apparently to get the start of the President, shows that they do not mean to be driven from their ground.

A MILITARY DESPOTISM.—It is a remarkable and most significant sign of the tendency of things at the North, that the army is directly appealed to for interference in shaping the policy of the government, on the subject of difference between Lincoln and his Secretary of War. What will the army say? ask the N. Y. Tribune and the N. Y. Herald. And the disbandment of the army and resignation of the Commander-in-Chief are anticipated as the result of the adoption of Cameron's policy. It may be—we think it more than probable—that a great trial of the strength of the Northern government is at hand. It may fall to pieces without giving the Confederates the trouble to knock it in the head.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE.—The Yankee Secretary of the Navy does not imitate the example of his President. Of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the English steamer Trent, the Secretary says the prompt and decisive action of Captain Wilkes merited and received the emphatic approval of the department. The failure to seize the vessel also is spoken of as an act of "too generous forbearance;" but in view of special circumstances and patriotic motives is "excused." "But," says Secretary Welles, "it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

ANOTHER SEWARD ORACLE.—The reader may recollect the story originating in the New York Independent a few weeks ago as to Mr. Seward's views on the war. In the New York Tribune of the 4th inst. appears another, which like its predecessor may secure the author a place in Fort Lafayette. The Tribune says:

"A correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, writing from Washington, gives the following as Seward's recent declaration, which the correspondent heard Seward utter: "The effective part of the war on our side is over. There may be more fighting, but the less there is of it, the surer we are of a speedy peace. Every battle saved, which can be honorably avoided, is a gain to the cause of the Union. The real danger is over. If we escape the danger to be apprehended in our foreign affairs, all will be well."

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.—This individual turned up again at Washington when the Yankee Congress met, an applicant a second time for a seat in that body. Mr. Hickman presented on his behalf a certificate of election, dated at Hatteras, and signed by Rev. Marble Nash Taylor, "Provisional Governor of North Carolina." His case was referred to a committee, as were those of Messrs. Segar and Beach, bogus representatives from Virginia.

THE SALT COMMISSIONER.—The Wilmington Journal is not altogether pleased at the selection of Dr. Worth for the important place of State Commissioner to carry on the salt manufacture. Hear it:

"Of the gentleman elected we know nothing personally. He is spoken of as an energetic and competent business man, of strict integrity; of his peculiar fitness for this business we know nothing. We had hoped that some person on the seaboard, having some practical experience in salt-boiling, would have been chosen. But we must trust and believe that the selection made will prove to be judicious. Were we inclined to imitate the example of some other papers we might say that Dr. Worth was chosen by the Convention because he had not been a Secessionist, and all that, and it might be so, but then it would have nothing to do with the matter in hand. We only wish the commissioner elect a successful career of duty, pleasant to himself and profitable to the State."

"An energetic and competent business man, of strict integrity," and yet not satisfactory to the Journal! Why? Apparently because he does not live on the seaboard, and may not have had some practical experience in salt-boiling. And is the Journal sure that Dr. Worth has not had such experience? But if there is anybody on the seaboard that has more practical experience than Dr. Worth can acquire in a week, why was he not a candidate? Why did not some of the seaboard members name him and urge his election? The process of salt-boiling is probably not a very complicated matter; and what the State needs is just such a man as the Journal truly says Dr. Worth is—"an energetic and competent business man, of strict integrity"—a whole volume of praise lies in these words—a man who can give the State the required bond for $100,000, and whose word is as good as his bond. We have the pleasure of knowing Dr. Worth, but we don't know and never thought to inquire, whether he was a secessionist or not, though we presume he was not. There is no doubt, however, that he is a true friend to the independence of the Confederate States.

EXPULSIONS FROM THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.—On the first day of the session Hon. Henry C. Burnett, member of the House from Kentucky, Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Senator from that State, and Hon. John W. Reed, Representative from Missouri, were expelled, each of them "having taken up arms against the Government of the United States."

WAR VESSELS FOR THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.—The Navy Department invites proposals for the construction of four sea-going, iron-clad and ball-proof steam ram ships, to carry at least four heavy guns each.

FAT PIGS.—Killed in Cumberland county on the 6th of December 1861, by H. Vickers, 3 pigs 14 months old, weighing 896 lbs., an average of 298⅔. Beat that.

Heavy Loss of Life.—During their stay in the mountains of Virginia the 14th N. C. Regiment, (a portion of which is now here, preparing for winter quarters,) lost over one hundred men by death from disease.

Petersburg Express.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Peninsula.—There was no renewal yesterday of "the sensation," which we discredited, of the invasion of the Peninsula by 40,000 fresh Yankee troops. The War Department received nothing of any such intelligence yesterday.—*Richmond Examiner, 11th.*

Exciting Times on the Potomac.—Intelligence from the lines on the Potomac state that, on last Saturday and Sunday, there was, from some cause, a general expectation of action with the enemy. Gen. Beauregard had ordered the troops to be held in readiness for a decisive movement; baggage was sent to the rear in huge wagon loads, and litters sent out to the various regiments. Our soldiers were represented as wild with delight at the prospect of a battle. Fortunately for the Yankees, the battle was declined by them.

Gen. Johnston is said to have remarked a few days since that the Army of the Potomac was in better fighting trim than it had ever been before.

Information had reached our lines and had been fully corroborated that the Yankee troops were suffering trouble from the small pox. It is described as raging among the Federals opposite Leesburg.

Richmond Examiner, 11th.

Interesting from Kentucky and Missouri.—NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—Governor Johnson, the Provisional Governor of Kentucky, has issued a stirring and eloquent proclamation, calling for twenty companies of volunteers, to repel the invaders.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American, of this city, says that General Marshall has issued a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, in which he says that the Home Guards in the different counties must join him, or be prepared to fight him, as he is determined not to leave them in his rear.

A dispatch dated at Rolla, Mo., on the 1st instant, and published in the St. Louis Republican, states that General Price, with fifteen thousand troops, marched on the 26th November into Kansas, which will be the field of his future operations.

The country between Lexington and Independence is nearly deserted, in consequence of the men joining Price's army.

General Price's proclamation is unfavourably commented on by his sympathizers in St. Louis, particularly that part that says there are two hundred millions dollars worth of Northern means in Missouri which cannot be removed, and is regarded as being situated favourably for plunder. The proclamation, however, induces large numbers to join the Confederate ranks.

Intelligence from Port Royal.—The news from Port Royal continues to be of the most gratifying character. The unanimity of our planters in the destruction of the Cotton crops, the laying waste and burning of everything that would afford shelter or subsistence to the enemy where it cannot be otherwise defended, deprives them of the extensive spoils with which they have feasted their imagination, and the obtainment of which was one of their chief objects. Their mission in this respect will prove a disastrous failure. They have gained little or nothing to satisfy them, and should they advance further, every inch of ground will be disputed with fire and sword, and the arms of a brave people.

Some of these thieving adventurers have lately made several visits to Port Royal, with the hope of securing rich plunder, but they were foiled and disappointed in their object by the timely steps taken to thwart them in their purposes.

We learn from a friend that on Wednesday night a mounted detachment of the Beaufort Artillery, amounting to 22 men, passed over to the Island, visited Beaufort, whose utter desolation and abandonment was relieved only by the presence of one light and the barking of a dog. There were no signs of the enemy, either on land or on water. Our men then proceeded to the work of destruction. The chief object of the expedition was to destroy the crops of Cotton and provisions on Paris Island, which, being near to the enemy, was crowded by the negroes who had flocked there to escape from the control of their owners. Owing to the absence of boats, this object was but partially effected. A canoe, holding three men, passed over from the battery, and soon consigned to the flames, on Dr. Thomas Fuller's plantation, 70 bales Cotton and 700 bushels of corn, and the torch successively applied to the Cotton of twelve other planters, while the contents of five barns were emptied by the negroes and consumed on the ground. Seventeen crops, amounting to nearly 400 bales, were thus effectually removed from the fangs of the destroyer. The portions of the Island most exposed are safe. The remainder can easily be secured—perhaps is already past their reach, as two distinct parties went over on Saturday night, and a large fire was visible near mid-night.

Our planters in that neighborhood have vindicated most patriotically our cause. Scattered as they were in every direction it was found impossible to act in combination. But an opportunity has now been offered and they have cheerfully consigned to the flames the labors of the year.—*Chas. Courier, 10th.*

Congress, &c.—RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 10.—Congress has passed and the President has approved of an act authorizing the President to enlist for the war such Seamen, not exceeding two thousand, as the exigencies of the naval service and the defence of the sea coast, rivers and harbors may render necessary.

System of Bounties and Furloughs for our Army.—We learn that a bill has been passed by Congress, in secret session, or will be passed by that body to-day, granting a bounty of fifty dollars to all privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army who shall serve continuously for three years or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of the first term of service to those re-enlisting for the next two ensuing years.

The bill also provides that sixty days' furloughs, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to the twelve months' men who shall enlist for the next two ensuing years; or, in lieu of a furlough, the commutation value in money of the transportation shall be paid to each private or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it.

Both provisions of the bill, it is understood, that with respect to bounties and that with respect to furloughs, are designed to encourage and facilitate the re-enlistment of the twelve months' men.

It is understood, as far as we have ascertained the enactments of the bill, that the troops re-volunteering or re-enlisting shall, at the expiration of their present term of service, have the power to re-organize themselves into companies, and elect their company officers, and said companies shall have the power to organize themselves into battalions or regiments, and elect their field officers; and after the first election all vacancies shall be filled by promotion from the company, battalion or regiment in which such vacancies may occur.

Richmond Examiner, 11th.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., at the Camp of 28th Reg't N. C. Vols., of typhoid fever, Jonathan Boxworth. (of Capt. Moody's Co. from Stanly county,) aged 17 years. His remains have been sent home for interment.

Near Manassas, Va., Nov. 5th, Van W. Langley, son of Germon D. Langley, of Nash county, N. C., aged 22 years, 2 months and 9 days. He died of pneumonia after an illness of three days.

At Evansport, on the 25th Nov., of typhoid fever, Jos. A. Sherrill, of Co. A, 22d (formerly the 12th) Reg. N C. Vols., under Col. Pettigrew.

At Fredericksburg, on the 8th Nov., B. W. Sherrill, of Co. A, 22d (formerly 12th) Reg. N. C. Vols.

At Fredericksburg, on the 24th Nov., Albert B Pleasants, Co. D, Col. Stokes' 1st Reg. N. C. State Troops.

The following brave and gallant soldiers, says the Milton Chronicle, belonging to the "Person Invincibles," commanded by Capt. J. L. Harris, have fallen by the hand of disease, at Blue Sulphur Springs, Va., since the last list we published:

John A. Snipes, typhoid fever, Nov. 16th.
Wm. H. Drumright, " " " 19th.
Chas. D. Brooks, " " " 20th.
John G. Gray, typhoid pneumonia, 23d.

The following is a list of the deaths in Capt. Dillahae's company (Roxborough Grays) up to December 1st:

Radford Burton, Robert Burton, John Townsend, (accidentally shot,) M. Morton, Charles Long, Wm. Nelson.

ENGLISH VIEWS.—The Richmond Whig quotes from the London Herald, the organ of the great conservative party of that country, an article maintaining that England "has no trade worth keeping with the North," and that "war would open to her a most valuable direct trade with the South." Such views would be urged with vastly increased force after the receipt of news of the Mason and Slidell outrage.

Later from Europe.—The City of Baltimore has arrived at Cape Race. She brings dates from Liverpool, to the 20th, and *via* Queenstown to the 21st.

It was reported that a large steamer had left London with a full cargo of munitions of war for the South.

The Confederate steamer Nashville arrived at Southampton on the 21st. On the 19th instant she fell in with and boarded the American ship Harvey Birch, bound from Havre to New York, in ballast. The Confederates took off Captain Nelson and his crew, then set fire to the ship and burned to the water's edge. The Nashville landed Captain Nelson and the crew at Southampton, and remained there herself with the rebel flag flying.

Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the London Times, asserts that Lincoln and his Cabinet are not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration, and are probably considering a proposition for accepting or asking the intervention of the European Powers.

It was reported that several steamers had been insured in London to run from England and New Orleans and back at 20 guineas.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—VIA QUEENSTOWN.—Sales of cotton for the two days 14,000 bales. The market firm but unchanged.

From Havana.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 7.—The Courier has Havana dates to the 24th November. The Captain and Mail Agent of the British steamer Trent had entered a protest before the proper authorities in St. Thomas, and sent a special messenger with it per the steamer *La Plata* to report the case of Mason and Slidell to the home government.

Admission of Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy.—We learn that Congress, in secret session, has passed a bill admitting the State of Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. The admission is complete, the commissioners, appointed under authority of the Convention at Russellsville, having been fully empowered to act on behalf of the State.—*Rich. Examiner, 10th.*

Not Yet Paid.—We understand that the 14th N. C. Regiment, Col Clarke, which has now been in service in the Mountains of Western Virginia under General Floyd for over six months, has not yet received a cent of pay due it from the Government. The only money the men have had during this time, was ten dollars in bounty, which they received on leaving their State.

Petersburg Express.

Passed Through.—Several companies of Col. Green's North Carolina Brigade, for some time past stationed in Richmond, passed through this city yesterday morning en route to Wilmington.—*Pet. Express, 11th.*

To be Court Martialled.—Accounts from Washington state that Capt. Bell, of Colonel Averill's Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, will be made the subject of an immediate court of enquiry on account of permitting his scouting command to fall into an ambuscade not long since, by which he lost 20 men under apparently wholly unjustifiable circumstances.

The foregoing, which is the substance of a Washington correspondent's statement, has reference to the late brilliant achievement of Col. Ransom's First North Carolina regiment. The loss was nearer 30 men than 20, and so far as the ambuscade is concerned, that is all gammon. The cowardly Yankees were in a ravine, when first discovered by our troops, and had every opportunity to prepare for resistance. Their courage failed them, however, as usual, and the lily-livered creatures surrendered without striking a blow. Several made their escape, but not one, we understand, manifested the slightest disposition to fight.—*Pet. Express.*

WHISKEY.—The Richmond Whig shows that there are two sides to the whiskey distillation business. It says,—

"Under the odium of mean whiskey, the distillation of that liquor is to be taxed or prohibited—that is, the farmers are to be deprived of a fair and open market for their grain, on the pretext that it may be converted into an intoxicating beverage, and that what is not so used will command a higher price from the consumers. Perhaps the very men who object to a high price for grain are they who have been engaged in the salt-extortion. But, be this as it may, the agriculturists are those who will have to meet all the burdens of the war, and they are entitled to, and, to be able to perform that task, they ought to have, the privilege of receiving war prices for their produce. The Government combination with the millers prevented many of them from receiving a fair price for their wheat; and if it could be arranged by law that corn should be used for no other purpose than human food, that article would be as cheap as dirt. The effect of this would be to deprive thousands of farmers of the means of paying their taxes."

By all means let the whiskey distilleries be taxed, as our Legislature in its want of wisdom taxed turpentine distilleries; but let us have no prohibitory laws.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Sheriff and Military Board of Robeson county to receive and forward articles of clothing for our needy soldiers, feel proud in saying that the ladies of St. Paul's and vicinity are determined not to be a whit behind their neighbors in this good work. The following articles have been contributed: by Mrs Duncan McMillan 2 blankets, and 5 prs socks; Mrs Margaret McGeachy 2 blankets, 4 prs socks, 3 neck comforts, package of cherry bark, pepper and hoarhound; Mrs N A McLean 1 blanket, 11 prs socks, 2 flannel shirts, 2 prs flannel drawers, 2 towels, 2 bdkf's, package of sage, pepper and mustard seed; Miss Effy A McLean 1 pr socks, 1 neck comfort; Miss Mary E McKinnon 2 neck comforts and 4 prs socks; Mrs Sarah Bowing 2 quilts; Miss Lovedy Bowing 2 quilts; Miss Edny Bowing 3 prs socks; Mrs Elias Carlile 1 bed cover and 2 prs socks; Mrs Neill McGeachy 2 blankets, 2 flannel shirts, 9 prs socks, package of sage, balm and pepper; Mrs Dugald Campbell 1 blanket, 3 prs socks, package of pepper and hops; Miss Mary A and Susan Caldwell 4 prs socks; Mrs Andrew Carlile 1 bed cover; Mrs Duncan Campbell 2 blankets, 4 prs socks; Miss Christian and Mary McEachern 1 blanket, 1 bed cover, 1 pr socks; Mrs Neill McEachen 1 pr socks, lot of candles; Mrs Eli Regan 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary J Crawford 2 prs socks; Mrs D L Carlile 1 pr socks; Mrs Dugald Campbell, (B N,) 1 quilt, 2 prs socks; Mrs Duncan Bethune 2 prs socks, 1 bottle of honey, package of sage, hoarhound, pepper; Mrs Alex McMillan 1 blanket, 4 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, package of sage; Mrs N B McGeachy 2 prs socks, 1 neck comfort, package of pepper and dogwood bark; Mrs Simeon Carlile 1 blanket; Mrs Dr Williams 1 blanket.

D. McMILLAN, } Com.
D. C. McNEILL, }

Nov. 22, 1861.

MARRIED,

In this Town, on the 7th inst., Mr. MARTIN V. B. TALLEY of Virginia, to Miss CAROLINE W. MONAGHAN of Fayetteville.

In Moore county, on the 28th Nov., by A. Stutts, Esq., Mr. NELSON HUNSUCKER to Miss D. J. RITTER. Also, on the 3d of Dec., by the same, Mr. E. S. KENNEDY to Miss E. F. WILLIAMS, daughter of M. G. Williams, Esq., all of Moore.

In Milton, on Tuesday the 3d, by the Rev. S. A. Stanfield, GEORGE HOWARD (Judge of the Superior Courts,) to Miss ANNA, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. L. Stamps, of Milton.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. HENRIETTA PLEASANTS, formerly of Columbus County.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 11, 1861.

Beef 6 1-2 to 7 1-2. Beeswax 18 to 20. Bacon, last sales at 20 to 21 for hog round, hams 22; none coming in. Butter 40 to 45. Tallow candles 27 to 28. Eggs 20. Flour, super 7 75, family $8. Lard 20 to 22. Irish potatoes $5. Pork 10 1-2 to 12 1-2. Rice 4 1-2. Sugar, common brown 15 to 16. Salt, alum $5 per bushel, coast made $4. Tallow 15 to 16. Whiskey, common 1 50.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To Charles E. Johnson, M. D., Surgeon General of the State of North Carolina.

Dear Sir:—Your appointment to the elevated position which you occupy, was an earnest, to your numerous friends throughout the State, of the success of that important department of the service. Their expectations have not been disappointed. The erection of the hospital at Petersburg, for the benefit of our troops in Virginia, is a monument of your forethought and sagacity, in anticipating the wants, and providing for the comfort, of our suffering soldiers. But, notwithstanding your kind care and attention to this matter, our brave troops have suffered very much from sickness. Some, in their encounter with the enemy, whilst defending "the land of the free and the home of the brave," have fallen victims of the arrow that flieth by day; but a far greater number have fallen victims to the pestilence that walketh in darkness. The lines of our patriotic troops may be said to extend from Sewell Mountain, Virginia, to Port Royal, South Carolina. It has been impossible for you to exercise a personal *surveillance* over this extended line.

The topography, the electrical, thermometrical and aygrometrical variations in the atmosphere, as they modify and influence diseases, must be noted by the Surgeons and assistant Surgeons at the various points. This is not only essential in instituting efficient hygienic regulations, but it will add a rich contribution to our medical literature.

I beg, through you, to call the attention of the war department to the importance—yea the urgent necessity—of instituting measures to remove the offal and *excreta* from the encampments of the army, and *bury them deep, beyond the power of generating noxious gases.* It is objected to this, "that from the social position of our troops this measure would call forth a demurrer." This I concede. A very small "attache" of servants, either volunteer on the part of their owners or hired by the department, could do this service. We are fighting for our negroes, let us make them wait on us. We can realize very little from their labor otherwise. But if the measure suggested is not feasible, I claim that it is the post of honor and true valor for the troops themselves to do it. It is certainly more honorable, to remove a cause of disease, than to live—nay pine and die—exposed to its noxious influence.

I consider this sanitary measure a *"sine qua non"* to maintain the force and efficiency of the army. The French service terms the force so detailed, for the time being, the legion of honor, and if called to action, they are assigned the post of honor. It is the post of honor to remove from you an enemy more appalling than the embattled hosts of an invading foe. Place an army where you may, without this regulation it will become the victim of Typhoid or Camp fever, will lose its force and efficiency for service—alas, will dissolve and pass away as the morning dew! The brave troops under General Hill complained of ditching; but after the battle of Bethel, they kissed the spade. Then I would call on our brave troops, if necessary, seize the spade, put beyond the reach of harming you, this enemy, more formidable than the crowding myrmidons of Lincoln. The roseate tint of health will mount to, and suffuse the palled cheeks. Hope will animate the drooping spirits. Thus strengthened, physically and morally, you will soon, very soon, drive off the invading foe.

With distinguished consideration.

I am your obedient serv't,

A. D. McLEAN, M. D.

Melrose, P. O., Dec. 9.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GOVERNOR MARBLE NASH TAYLOR.

In the Observer of the 9th inst. the pleasing intelligence is communicated that the Rev. Marble N. has been promoted by his new friends. This is as it should be; if the frogs desired a King, Marble N. will prove to be as croaking and scaly a one as they could trump up. A man who was originally *puked* out of his native State, (Virginia,) and after whining himself into the number (never in the confidence) of the Methodist Denomination—(and here let me say they are no more responsible for his disgrace than the other disciples were for "Judas")—he was finally *spewed* out of his own country and took sides with its enemies. Marble N is emphatically a *small* man—*small* in stature, small in *mind*, small in morals. His *tallow* complexion resembles a *whited sepulchre*, and his eyes, mouth, and chin, resemble *dead men's bones*. His first career as Governor of the Wreckers was that of begging and *boot-licking*. What a sweet Governor they have in Marble N. What a faithful Representative of Northern patriotism, of Northern principle. Whilst he pretended to preach in North Carolina, no place ever suited *him*, and *he never* suited a place; possibly he has now found his place as Governor of those who live on "Yopon and Oyster Shells." *Slimy* as his subjects are, they will find Marble more slippery than they ever dreamed of. They will find his brain as soft as their darling oysters, and his heart as hard as his name.

We understand the Governor has some four negroes in Robeson county, and a little land—which have, and will be, well cared for in his absence.

Possibly he may wish to spend his Winters in his *Province*, and his Summers in Robeson; if so, I can assure him, the good people of Robeson will give him a *warm* reception. So much for Marble the Governor of the Oyster beds of North Carolina. SOUTH.

Robeson county, Dec 13.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. HALE & SONS:—As it appears that the stay law is commanding more notice than any other law in our country, and as there appears to be some who are determined to abuse and vilify until they obtain its repeal, and as many are not aware of what is the true condition of things in the country, it may not be amiss for some of its advocates, as well as its opposers, to express their views. There are some who oppose the stay law that are perfectly excusable, such as live in towns and rarely associate in the country, and therefore do not know what the people really need. But for the other classes who oppose it—the lawyer who knows that it will seriously affect his personal interest, and for fear that he may be driven for awhile to obtain his living by the sweat of the brow, and as he also knows that at such a time as this, large fees might be obtained to secure debts, he therefore opposes the law. The merchant who has been selling large quantities of goods on time, and sees that by having the law in his favor, and by its use, he could make himself rich at the sacrifice of the interest of his friends heretofore, by selling $1000 worth of property to satisfy a debt of $600, and buying it for four, leaving two unpaid behind, thereby getting $1200 for $600, he of course must oppose the stay law. Then there is the note shaver, who has his money idle and mightily wants to buy a note of $100 for $60 or $70, and be able to push a collection so he may sell $300 worth of property and buy it in for $100, which he fancies to himself would be a nice profit, therefore he is quite noisy against the stay law. Then the miser, who will do nothing for the defence of his country only as he is forced by the law, and his neighbor has a nice piece of land which is very desirable and would add very much to the value of his farm, and the owner has volunteered to defend his and his neighbor miser's rights, and of course his business at home stopped, and is in debt for a negro girl for which his note is out for $1200, and the good old miser thinks it likely that if it was not for the stay law he could get that little farm for one thousand which is worth three, so he is very boisterous against the stay law. Those who oppose the law are very busy in getting up petitions asking its repeal, and in the country three-fourths of the signers to those petitions are persons that can at no time get credit for more than the worth of one month's work, or the cutting of a small ditch one hundred yards long, and those men tell them that the stay law is the cause that prevents them from getting credit, when in fact they never could get it, and in this deceptive way many petitions are filled, while the friends of the law remain inactive, trusting to the good sense of our people in authority. But let me speak plainly on this point. The substantial people, the mass of thinking men, and the main stay of our country by the way, are generally in debt; and they know too, that every other State South has passed stay laws to protect the good people and to prevent a sacrifice of property, and they say and know that they are entitled to the same protection. The debtor is not alone responsible for his indebtedness: the creditor and the custom of our country and the law also has encouraged him in making debts. The creditor anticipated the furtherance of his intercst. Both the creditor and debtor made those contracts in good faith and in view of better times, not in view of the present state of things. Many men of small fortunes who are industrious, honest men, perfectly good for their debts in time of peace, have within the last two years been induced by traders to buy slaves on time at a large profit, have been encouraged by a promise of a long credit to buy, and now to be forced to pay, property exposed to public sale, would take the same slaves and their increase if any, and the balance of the poor man's property and leave his little children pennyless and in want. I ask is this right? Is this not respecting the creditor at the expense of the debtor? when the creditor teased and held out enticing inducements to the debtor to buy—he would make him able. Suppose, for instance, and there are many instances of the kind, I am endorser on a man's note for $100, to a citizen in this State; the maker lives in Alabama, and has $10,000 owing to him there. I am forced to pay the debt, and he can't collect one cent. Another man in this State owes a man in Georgia $500; the same Georgian owes $5000 to a citizen in this State, and he can force collection here, but the man goes there and desires to get his money and he is answered we can't pay debts here now, we are so involved that we have passed a stay law even to prevent our collecting of one another.

I might continue enumerating objections to the forcing of collections; but let me answer the call "pay your debts" Physician heal thyself. It is supposed that as bacon is high, and beef is high, that the country is full of money; as many go to town with a little produce and sell at high prices, that they must take off lots of money, appears to be the conclusion. Do you not recollect that we are a buying people, and when we go to town we buy a few articles; and do you not know that a team cannot pull more to town than it will take to buy one sack of salt or as many dry goods as one man can carry under his arm, and have no money to bring away. If there is any money it is in the hands of those heretofore mentioned, misers, note-shavers, and in the towns and army agents, and there is none in the country in the hands of the farmers. I have never until now seen the time that if I was called on for $50 or $100, but in a few hours I could raise it, if I did not have it; but now to find $10 would puzzle one much; there is not a sufficient amount of money in my county now to pay the tax if called on at this time, and how can we pay our debts now.

Law makers and repealers, be not deceived; the people are determined to have some protection against a sacrifice of property for the present. Notwithstanding they say but little, I know this to be the feeling. It is not worth while to depend on public sentiment against selling property now by creditors, for too many have long since learned, that public sentiment is influenced according to the dollars and cents in these latter days; and besides that, many do not care for sentiment. Rebellion would soon follow execution at this time. Let us avoid that if we can.

There is one other thing I wish especially to call attention to, and ask you or any person for information in regard to the receivers or collectors of the war tax to be paid in May next. Is not each county entitled to a collector for itself, and has that collector any business going round the different districts as assessor of property, and is he entitled to receive for such services three dollars per day in addition to his per cent. allowed? Is not there a regular proceeding, and if so, how is it that one course is pursued in one county and another in another county? It appears that my county is not allowed a collector, but one is appointed in Moore for that county and ours, and we have only two assessors in the county, and the collector, acting as the third, claims three dollars per day, while other counties have their assessors independent. One other thing: while there is so much complaint about the unconstitutionality of the stay law, the war tax is levied on men who have over $500 worth of property; so I am informed. I have never seen the law; if I have had an opportunity of seeing it I overlooked it; and our collector in my district refused to take down the property for taxation of some who had over $400 worth of land and other property about them, living comfortably at home; while another man who had left in his hands about $350 worth of notes by a poor young man who is in active service in the army of the Southern Confederacy, (and this too embraced his whole estate,) was made to give it in for taxation. Now I inquire is this law? If so, is it constitutional or is it justice?

A FARMER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Military Committee for the county of Robeson acknowledge the following donations since our last publication: Mrs D C McIntyre 1 blanket, 3 flannel shirts, 3 prs drawers and 3 prs socks; Mrs Joseph Paul 1 pr socks; sent in by some one not now recollected, 4 prs cotton socks, without the donor's name on them.

THO. A. NORMENT, Ch'n M. C.

Lumberton, Dec. 13, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT JOHNSON, N. C., Dec. 6, 1861.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—I send below a list of the officers and members of the "Indefence Blues," Co H, 20th Reg't N. C. V., which you will please insert in the Observer:—

Officers—Uz W Cox, Captain. C B Monk 1st Lieut., H H West 2d do, N L Hawley 3d do.

Non Commissioned Officers.—J G Stith 1st Sergeant, H C Monk 2d do, Wm A Draughon 3d do, I J Cox 4th do, W N Benton 5th do. W F Westbrook 1st Corporal, H A M Wise 2d do, David Lee 3d do, J R Holder, 4th do. J H Benton, Drummer.

Privates—Silas E Baggot, Willis Baggot, Curtis Bagley, Theophilus Bagley, W A Bass, John R Bass, Abel Bass, Festus Bizzell, J A Blackman, Duncan Blue, Jared Daughtery, J H Davis, Wm Dawson, W H Dawson, J F Denning, H H Draughon, J C Draughon, J R Dudley, J R Godwin, Elijah Gregory, J T Gregory, Owen Hargrove, Albert Hargrove, R G Hawley, Osborne Hawley, W D Hawley, John B Hood, W W Hood, Raiford Hudson, Josiah Hudson, James Ingram, Samson Ingram, J M Jackson, J C Jackson, J Curtis Jackson, Edmond Jackson, H B Jackson, W B Jackson, L M Jernigan, Loverd Jernigan, Cader Jernigan, W B Johnson, Thos Jordan, Sihon Lee, H C Lee, Alex'r Lockerman, Josiah Mainer, Joiner McKenzie, Adolphus Merritt, Edward Merritt, T I Murphy, Samuel Phillips, W D Rainer, J J Stafford, D R Stafford, J R Stricklin, Isaac Stricklin, J W Stricklin, W R Tew, J N Tew, S M Tew, James Tart, Uriah H Tart, George Thompson, Isaiah Warren, H M Warren, W A West, G B West, J A West, Loyod West, Pennington West, Wm Westbrook, J R Westbrook, Garry Weeks, J J William's, Daniel Wilkes, Starling Wilson, Mordecai Wise, Gainey West, Noel West, J J Taylor, Martin Harper.

The following have died during the seven months we have been in service: 1st Sergeant W A Blackman, Privates L H Lee, M M Giles, Ryon Giles, W H Jackson, and Corporal G G Barfield.

Richmond Fair.

The following is a list of premiums awarded at the Richmond County Agricultural Fair on the 28th and 29th days of Nov. 1861.

AGRICULTURE.

Dr A Patterson, best yield of cotton on 1½ acres, 2300 lbs seed cotton, pr
do do entire crop, 56 acres 46,000 lbs. pr
A. SHAW, Chm'n.

HORTICULTURE.

Dr A Patterson, sample turnip, pr
J H McLean, sample wheat, pr
Jno B McNeill, " " pr
J H McLean, " dip
Mrs C W Johnson, pumpkin, pr
Mrs Jno McNeill, lady pea, pr
do black pea, pr
do sugar pea, pr
John C McLaurin, sample corn, pr
do lot fine peas not numbered.
Rev J P McPherson's servant, beets, pr
L Simmons, potatoe squash, dip
do yellow yam, dip
Rev J P McPherson's serv't, lot red pepper, pr
do cabbage, pr
do sugar corn, dip
J J Moody, dried apples, pr
G M Patterson, Dara corn, pr
do brown " pr
do millett pr
J J Moody, sample of tobacco, pr
Cliss C McLean, basket of apples, pr
G M Patterson, 1 colewort, pr
Col A Shaw, do dip
JOHN McNEILL, Chm'n.

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &C.

Miss S McBryde, ginger bread, pr
Mrs Dr Pattersan, sugar biscuit, pr
do honey comb, pr
Mrs A Monroe, peach pie, pr
Miss S M McBryde, wafers, pr
" F C McLean, syrup cake, pr
Mrs A Monroe, pippin pie, pr
" Dr Patterson, pound cake, pr
" A Monroe, drop cake, pr
" William Buchanan, box dried apples, pr
" C W Johnson, muscadine jelly, pr
" J T Roper, strawberry jelly, pr
" do lemon " pr
" do ginger " pr
Miss S M McBryde, apple " pr
Mrs Dr Patterson, blackberry wine, pr
Mr L Simmons, " " dip
D W Livingston, syrup, dip
D Johnson, " dip
Mrs Dr Patterson, tomatoe catsup, pr
Mrs David Banks, " " dip
G M Patterson, scuppernong wine, dip
Mrs Dr Patterson, Fresh Tomatoes, pr
do preserved tomatoes, pr
Miss S M McBryde, pickled gherkins, pr
Mrs Dr Patterson, preserved orange, pr
do honey, pr
Mrs W Buchanan, bottle honey. 2 yrs old, dip
Mrs Dr Patterson, fresh peaches, pr
do preserved peaches, pr
Miss Pollie Buie, " " dip
Mrs Dr Patterson, pickled cucumbers, pr
Mrs J T Roper, " " dip
Mrs Dr Patterson, " pepper, pr
JNO. MALLOY, Chm'n.

SALT PROVISIONS.

R N Fairly, 1 bacon ham, weighing 30 lbs, pr
Mrs J C McLaurin, plate of butter, pr
Mrs Jno McNeill, butter, very nice, dip
do dried beef, pr
NEILL STEWART, Chm'n.

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Mrs E Gilchrist, sample jeans, pr
do brown mixed jeans, pr
Mrs A Monroe, jeans, 2d best, pr
Miss Nancy Monroe, 1 pr pants, pr
" Isabel Middleton, pants, pr
Mrs E Gilchrist, boy's vest made by herself, pr
do 2 pieces plaid linsey, pr
Mrs John McLaurin, woolen cover, pr
" S A McDonald, worsted counterpane, pr
Hugh McGregor, blanket, pr
Mrs Dr Patterson, blanket cloth for pants, pr
do " " " 2d best, pr
do " " " 3d best, pr
Miss J McFarland, negro cloth, pr
Mrs Dr Patterson, " " 2d best, pr
Mrs Jno McNeill, 3d best, pr
Miss M McIntyre, home made flannel, pr
Mrs Jno McNeill, " 2d best, pr
Mrs J T Roper, embroi'd cloak, pr
John McNeill, lot of socks, pr
Miss Catharine McLaurin, ladies hose, pr
Miss S M McBryde, pr socks, pr
Mrs John McNeill, table cover, pr
Mrs David Banks, stocking thread pr
Miss Sarah Livingston, white counterpane, pr
Mrs John McLaurin, " " pr
Mrs John McNeill, spread, pr
Mrs. E. GILCHRIST, Miss M. J. GIBSON, Mrs. J. T. ROPER, } Com.

FANCY NEEDLE-WORK.

Miss Mary C McLaurin, needle case, pr
do footstool, pr
do " dip
Miss Nancy Monroe, shirt, pr
" S M McBryde do made by machine, dip
" Nancy Monroe, ladies pocket handkerchief, pr
Mrs C W Johnson, pr pillow slips, pr
Miss M J Gibson, emb'd do pr
" E V McPherson, rigolet, pr
" M C McLean, neck scarf, pr
" M J Gibson, neck comfort, pr
" U P McNeill, soldiers neck comfort, dip
" C S McPherson, satin collar, pr
Do crochet edging, pr
" Mag J McLaurin crochet lace, dip
" Ellen V McPherson, bib, pr
" M J McNair, crewel mat, pr
" C S McPherson, candle mat, pr
" E V McPherson, stufton embroidery, pr
" Sarah B McNeill, ruffle, pr
" U P McNeill, child's pantalets, pr
" Sallie B McNeill, embroidery, pr
" Eliza Johnson, embroidery by a little girl, pr
" Flora Monroe, neck comfort, dip
" S M McBryde, netted tidy, pr
D. K. MONROE, Ch'n.

HORSES AND MULES.

J J Moody, 1 pr mules, pr
Dr A Patterson, best mule 6 yrs old, pr
Hugh McGregor, 1 mule, dip
Col A Shaw, do dip
Dr J Malloy, 1 pr carriage horses, pr
Maj Jno McNeill, 1 brood mare, pr
A Gilchrist, 1 colt Filly 2½ years, pr
Do do 1 1-2 yrs, pr
Hugh Middleton, best harness horse, pr
Master William Johnson, 1 harness horse 2 1-2 yrs, pr
J H Lee, 1 do dip
H H Calhoun, do dip
A W McGregor, 1 brood mare, dip
Col. JNO. C. McLAURIN, Ch'n.

CATTLE, &C.

Dr A Patterson 1 pr pigs, Chester and Berkshire, pr
Chas Barrington, 1 pr Chester pigs, pr
S J Gibson, guinea pig 4 mos old, weighing 85 lbs, pr
Col John C McLaurin, 1 sow, 1st pr
Do 1 boar, dip
Do 1 pr pigs native, 2d pr
D Johnson, 1 lot of pigs, pr
J T Roper, best ox, pr
Jno C McLaurin, 1 milch cow, 1st pr
Do 1 bull yearling 1 1-2 yrs old, pr
WHITFIELD McINTOSH, Ch'n.

MECHANICS.

D Johnson, 1 subsoil steel plow, pr
John Johnson, 1 cart, pr
J J Moody, wagon, pr
Wm Butler, lot cooper ware, pr
JOHN H. McLEAN, Ch'n.

FLOWERS.

Miss C A McMillan, basket flowers, pr
" J A McLaurin, vase flowers, dip
" C Livingston, boquet flowers, pr
JNO. A. McBRYDE, Ch'n.

POULTRY.

Mrs J C McLaurin, 1 pr turkeys, pr
Mrs S J Gibson, do 2d pr
Master J M McLean, do dip
H McGregor, 1 pr cochin china chickens, pr
Robt N Monroe, pr white chickens, pr
D. JOHNSON, Ch'n.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

J T Roper, 1 pr brogans, pr
L Simmons, do pr
Sample ladies shoes, very nice.
L Simmons, 1 tanned buck-skin, pr
J J Moody, lot of sheepskins, pr
L Simmons, side black upper leather, pr
JOHN McNEILL, Ch'n.

TROTTING.

J H Lee, fastest trotter, time 3 min 22 secs, pr
H H Calhoun, " 3 min 37 secs
Malcom J McRae, " 4 min 20 secs.
R. N. FAIRLY, G. M. PATTERSON, } Judges.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as Teacher, by a lady, (a native of Virginia,) who has had 9 years experience in teaching. Teaches the usual English branches, French, Needlework, &c. Testimonials given.

Address Miss HATTIE WALKER, Lincolnton, N. C.

Dec. 10, 1861. 82-4tpd

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1862.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec. 10.

Twenty-five Men Wanted

FOR a Company of LIGHT ARTILLERY in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The term of service, during the war. The Company will go into camp at Richmond in eight or ten weeks and into actual service late in the Spring. Pay $12 per month, and a bounty of $50 when sworn into service.

Any one desirous of entering the service can find me at the Court House, or in my absence Mr. John W. Baker, Jr., will act for me.

GEO. B. BAKER.

Dec. 9, 1861. 81tf

W. N. TILLINGHAST

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

a good assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA,

AND

GLASS-WARE.

ALSO,

400 Doz. Knives and Forks.
75 " Pocket Knives.
Spoons of various kinds.
Silver Plated Ware.
Self-Sealing Tin Cans.

Glass Fruit Bottles and Jars; Looking Glasses; Paper Hangings; Stone-ware; Wood-ware; Tin-ware; Brushes; Baskets; Castings; Bell Metal; Brass and Porcelaine Lined Kettles; Tin Lined Tea Kettles and Saucepans; Floor Oil Cloths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings; Platform and Counter Scales; Wheat Riddles; Water-proof and Common Safety Fuse; 5 Coils Hemp Packing Yarn for steam Engines; and a variety of House furnishing Hardware,

AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

Aug. 7. 46-itf

WANTED,

20 HANDS to File at GUN WORK. Good wages will be given. Apply immediately at

M. A. BAKER'S

Gun Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1861. 82-2t

E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment Cotton and Naval Stores.

APPOINTMENTS OF N. C. CONFERENCE.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—WM. BARRINGER, P. E.
" Station—John S Long.
" Mission—To be supplied,
" Col. Mission—W E Pell,
" Circuit—W M Jordan,
Tar River—W H Barnes, R C. Maynard, sup.,
Louisburg—M C Thomas,
Henderson—I Shell,
Granville—W S Chaffin, J W Floyd, sup.,
Person—P J Carraway, J P Moore,
Hillsboro' Circuit—W M Walsh,
" Station—S D Peeler,
Chapel Hill—J W Jerkins,
Nashville—James Reid,
T W Moore, in Confederate Army.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—N F REID, P. E.
Greensboro'—H T Hudson,
Guilford—C H Philips,
South Guilford—R S Webb,
Davidson—D W Doub,
Forsyth—S H Helsebeck,
Winston—R A Willis,
Stokes—G E Wyche,
Wentworth—C M Pepper,
Madison—D R Bruton,
Leesburg—T B Kingsbury,
Yanceyville—T P Ricaud,
Alamance—J F Smoot,
Franklinsville—J F Keerans,
Trinity College and High Point—N H D Wilson,
Ashboro'—J W Lewis,
B Craven, President Trinity College,

SALISBURY DISTRICT—W H BOBBITT, P. E
Salisbury—A W Mangum,
Rowan—J B Williams,
East Rowan—F H Wood,
Mocksvill—W C Gannon,
Iredell—W M Robey,
Alexander—T L Triplet,
Jonesville—W D Meacham,
Surry—To be supplied,
Wilkes—J W Gunn,
Blue Ridge Mission—J W Avent,
South Iredell—R T N Stevenson.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—IRA T WYCHE, P. E.
Washington—James E Mann,
Roanoke—L L Hendren, N A H Goddin, sup.,
Warren—J H Wheeler,
Warrenton—W H Wheeler,
Plymouth—B F Guthrie,
Williamston—J W Wheeler,
Greenville—J L Fisher,
Columbia—B B Culbreth,
Mattamuskeet—J H Hill,
Bath—W H Moore,
Neuse—W F Clegg.
Tarboro'—J P Simpson, J B Bobbitt, sup..
Portsmouth, Hatteras, Ocracoke—C P Jones,
Tar River Mission—To be supplied.

NEWBERNE DISTRICT—WM. CLOSS, P. E.
" Centenary—L S Burkhead,
Andrew Chapel—N A Hooker,
Newberne Circuit—T L Troy,
Snow Hill—G W Deems,
Wilson—J A Cunninggim,
Contentnea—C W King.
Smithfield—Carson Parker,
Goldsboro'—R S Moran,
Johnson Mission—J R Brooks,
Everettsville—J N Andrews,
Morehead City—A R Raven,
Jones—J J Hines,
Trent—E A Wilson, P W Yarrell,
Purvis Chapel—John Jones,
Straits—To be supplied,
Cape Lookout—To be supplied,
S M Frost, Pres't Wayne Female College.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—C F DEEMS, P. E.
" Front Street—T W Guthrie,
" Fifth Street—Joseph Wheeler.
North East—E N Gwinn,
Topsail—J B Bailey,
Smithville—T J Gattis,
Cape Fear Mission—W M D Moore,
Whiteville—J C Brent,
Elizabeth—D C Johnson,
Bladen—P H Scoville,
Onslow—W A Smith,
Duplin—E A Yates,
Magnolia—D B Nicholson,
South River Mission—D Culbreth,
A D Betts, Chaplain 30th Reg. N C Volunteers,
O J Brent, Chaplain 28th Reg. N C Volunteers.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—PETER DOUB, P. E.
Fayetteville—J W Tucker,
Evans' Chapel—J L Newby,
Fayetteville Circuit—J C Thomas,
Robeson—R P Bibb,
Rockingham—J Tillet,
Montgomery—Z Rush,
Uwharie—T C Moses,
Deep River—C H Plyler,
Haw River—S D Adams, Gaston Farrar, sup.,
Cape Fear Col. Mission—J W Tinnin,
Pitsboro'—J B Martin.
Marquis L Wood, Missionary to China.

The Virginia Salt Works.—Several wagons passed through this place, last week, on their return from the Salines near Abingdon, Va., with moderate loads of salt, which was bought for 75 cents per bushel. They reported to us, that there were left waiting at the Works, 1200 wagons, and many of them would have to remain until after Christmas, before they could be served; although the quantity furnished daily is about 2,500 bushels. It is not our opinion, that it would be avisable for others, in this section, to look to this source for salt, this winter, if they can get it elsewhere, in time to save their pork. The roads are said to be in very bad condition.

Iredell Express.

A New Hospital.—The State of North Carolina has leased the large and comfortable building lately occupied by Messrs. Riddle & McIlwaine as a tobacco factory, and is now having it altered for hospital purposes. The gallant Old North State is mindful of her sons, and does not permit a single one to suffer. She deserves the highest honor and credit for her commendable efforts in this respect. Her military hospital here is in the finest condition, and the patients are, with few exceptions, rapidly improving.—*Pet. Express.*

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

Right Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D. Visitor.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN January 6th, 1862.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 13, 1861. 107-3t

MILITARY WORKS.

ARMY REGULATIONS for the use of the Confederate States;
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia;
Hardee's Infantry Tactics, 2 vols., Mobile Edition;
The Volunteers Hand Book.
Further supplies just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec. 14, 1861.

Map of the Sea Coast of South Carolina;
New Map of Virginia;
The Southern Spy by Edw'd A. Pollard of Va.
The Southern Song Book.
Dec'r 14. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Lost or Stolen,

A BLACK POCKET BOOK, containing a note on Ziba B. Gibson for $100, dated June 20th, 1861, endorsed by Stafford Gibson. Also, a note on William Gibson for $90, dated Sept. 21st, 1860, subject to a credit of ten dollars, Nov. the 19th, 1861. Also, a note on Rev. Thomas Gibson for $31, dated March 4th, 1861. Also, a note on Thos. Gibson, Jr., for $5, dated some time about the first day of Jan'y 1861. Also, a note on Samuel Hasty for $80, dated about the first day of April 1861, subject to a credit of five dollars; date of credit near the 15th of July 1861; another credit of $25 and perhaps some cents, dated in Aug. or Sept.

Also, my furlough from J. D. Radcliff, Comd'g the 18th Regiment N. C. Vols., dated Dec. 1861. Also, another paper from the same, granting leave of absence until I could be discharged from the service on the Surgeon's recommendation.

Also, a silver Lever double-case Watch with the hour hand broken off. I hereby forewarn all persons against trading for any of the above described articles.

I also forbid those that made the above described notes paying any person but myself. Any information concerning the above articles will be liberally rewarded. My address is Springfield, Richmond county, N. C.

ELIAS GILLIS.

Dec. 10, 1861. 82-

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TWELVE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS—BOUNTIES AND FURLOUGHS.

We referred yesterday (says the Richmond Examiner) to a bill passed by Congress, in secret session, establishing a system of bounties and furloughs in the army. We have obtained a copy of the bill, since it has been approved by the President:

A bill providing for the granting of Bounty and Furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That a bounty of fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted to all privates, musicians and non commissioned officers in the Provisional Army who shall serve continuously for three years or for the war, to be paid at the following times to-wit: To all now in the service for twelve months to be paid at the time of volunteering or enlisting for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service: To all now in the service for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of their first year's service. To all who may hereafter volunteer or enlist for three years or for the war, to be paid at the time of entry into service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all twelve months' men now in service, who shall, prior to the expiration of their present term of service, volunteer or enlist for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service or for three years or the war; said furloughs to be issued at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; the length of each furlough being regulated with reference to the distance of each volunteer from his home: *Provided*, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissioned officer, who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough itself would otherwise be granted.

SEC. 3.—This act shall apply to all troops who have volunteered or enlisted for a term of twelve months or more in the service of any State, who are now in the service of the said State, and who may hereafter volunteer or enlist in the service of the Confederate States under the provisions of the present act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all troops re-volunteering or re-enlisting shall, at the expiration of their present term of service, have the power to reorganize themselves into companies and elect their company officers, and said companies shall have the power to organize themselves into battalions or regiments and elect their field officers; and after the first election all vacancies shall be filled by promotion from the company, battalion or regiment in which such vacancies may occur: *Provided*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur, whether by promotion or otherwise, in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall always be filled by election: *And provided further*, That in the case of troops which have been regularly enlisted into the service of any particular State prior to the formation of the Confederacy, and which have by such State been turned over to the Confederate Government, the officers shall not be elected but appointed and promoted in the same manner and by the same authority as they have heretofore been appointed and promoted.

From the London Times.

THE TWO ARMIES—AN ENGLISH VIEW.

The Northern States are pouring battalion after battalion into the Federal capital, while it is said that even these incessant reinforcements still leave the *army under McClellan inferior in numbers to that of the enemy*. The magnitude of the forces either under arms, or shortly to be raised, is almost incredible. After all the abatement demanded by the exaggerations of the American journals, the residue of probable truth, as computed by our special correspondent, is enough to astound us. *None of the regular armies of Europe can make any approach to the scale of levies*, all of which, be it observed, are for active and immediate service. The aggregate population of the States adhering to the Union is very nearly that of Great Britain, the advantage being rather on our side. Out of our population we maintain an army—considered a large one—of some 230,000 men, being in the proportion of about one soldier to every hundred inhabitants.

The Northern States, from an equivalent population, have placed 350,000 troops in the field, are on the point of increasing these numbers to 500,000, and could, in the opinion of our correspondent on the spot, raise at least one million "without any remarkable pressure."

The population of the South is about 9,000,000; but from this aggregate must be deducted 3,000,000 on account of the slaves who do not bear arms. This leaves 6,000,000 to be drawn upon for the supply of the army, and we are assured that from this population—a population less than that of Ireland—*the Confederate government can maintain a force of* 600,000 *men*. This would be one soldier to every ten inhabitants of the country—*a proportion never reached before.*

America in all its great centers of population, is one vast camp. A democratic republic, with a standing army of less than 15,000 men has been transformed in the space of a few short months into something like a despotism, acquiring more and more of a military character day after day. France, under the first empire, was not more completely merged in its army than the Northern half of the Union is at the present moment. The Unionists have neither been disheartened by defeat nor disconcerted by delay.

The war fever has spread till all classes are embraced by the contagion. Soldiers are everything and everybody is a soldier. No party, or section of a party, adventures to talk of peace. The only kind of business thriving is that springing out of the war. Army contractors, manufacturers of warlike implements and purveyors of military stores are driving a prodigious trade, but all other peaceful pursuits are either languishing or suspended. Excepting in the remoter States there is little actual fighting, but drilling serves for excitement and occupation till the collision occurs. The two sections of the Union are creating their armies before marching out to battle. The absence of a standing force has not proved the least preservative against war. What other countries kept ready made the Americans are now making fast as they can on an enormous scale and extravagant outlay, and for the most terrible of combats.

Shoes.—We are very glad to hear that one set of speculators have "caught it." Some sixty days ago, the prospect was very promising that leather would be scarce and shoes high. The Government, it was known, must have shoes for the soldiers, and it was supposed, it would be obliged to submit to any exactions that avarice might impose. The speculators were very busy, snatching up all the leather and shoes they could lay their hands on in all directions. They got a very large supply—and thanks to the Lord, they still have them. The Government agents bought their own leather, and have now 50,000 pair of shoes more than there is any present need for. Negro brogues of the best quality may be bought for $2 50 to 3 00—and shoes are rather a drug.

Richm'd Whig.

WAR NEWS.

From the Peninsula.—A report has reached here from the Peninsula, under circumstances apparently entitling it to credit, that the Yankees had occupied Little Bethel in force. Indications again point to an early engagement on the Peninsula. We learn further that Gen. Magruder has revoked the leave of absence of all officers and soldiers in the regiments serving on the Peninsula, requiring them to return immediately and join their respective commands.—*Richm. Exam.*

From Fredericksburg.—The Herald of the 10th mentions a brisk cannonade between the batteries at Evansport and those of the Secession brigade across the river, ending in an explosion at the camp of the latter, the thunder of which was so heavy that those who witnessed it were impressed with the belief that one of their powder magazines had blown up. There was no firing afterwards, and the cessation must have been the result of some disaster.

From Manassas.—The Lynchburg Republican of the 11th says:

From a private letter received at this office from a reliable officer in the army of the Potomac, written the 9th inst., we learn that it is well authenticated at Centreville that the roads between Fairfax Courthouse and Alexandria and Washington are being blockaded by the Yankees in such a manner as to lead to the belief that they do not contemplate an advance any time soon.

From another source we learn the same fact, and further that it is the general impression now in General Beauregard's army that the enemy have so weakened their force on the Potomac in preparing their Southern expeditions, that they are fearful of an advace on our part, and hence are blockading the roads in order to throw impediments in the way of an attack from our army.

The Republican has also the following:

We have a report brought by the Orange train yesterday evening, that an entire regiment of Marylanders deserted on Monday from the Federal service and joined the Confederate forces near Leesburg. It is stated that the regiment was sent out on picket on the Maryland side of the Potomac in the neighborhood of Edwards Ferry, and upon reaching the river hoisted a white flag, which being answered by our pickets on the Virginia shore, the whole regiment crossed over and joined the Southern army.

From Manassas.—A gentleman who left Manassas, or rather Centreville, last Wednesday, informs us that all was quiet at the time of his departure. The enemy was moving about from one position to another, but none of their changes brought them nearer the Confederate lines than they have been for some time past. It is known beyond dispute, that public confidence in McClellan's military abilities has been much shaken in Washington. Men of high position do not hesitate to give vent to their opinions, and while the Press is very much the same way of thinking a dread of Fort Warren prevents its appearance in print.—*Petersburg Express*, 13th.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 12.—One of the Lincoln gunboats is announced to be aground below St. Louis. Ice is now drifting down the Mississippi.

Gen. Halleck issued a sav

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. DECEMBER 16, 1861.

AN AWFUL VISITATION.—We can add nothing to the force of the simple details of the terrible calamity which has befallen the city of Charleston. In Fayetteville, to the claims of brotherhood, and neighborhood, and a common country, involved with us in an eventful struggle, are added the recollection of the generous relief which Charleston sent here in 1831, when Fayetteville was similarly visited, the disproportion in loss being perhaps not greater than that in the population and wealth of the two places. All these considerations combined in appealing to the citizens here to make a prompt tender of their sympathy and aid. Accordingly, within a few hours after the receipt of the appalling news, on Saturday, a public meeting was held, at which the following proceedings took place:

TOWN MEETING—14th Dec. 1861.

Pursuant to a call of the Mayor, a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville was this day held in the Town Hall. Arch'd McLean, Esq., Mayor, was called to the chair, and R. P. Buxton requested to act as Secretary.

The Mayor briefly stated the object of the meeting to be, to offer some expression of sympathy to the citizens of Charleston upon the occasion of their recent calamity by fire, and to take some steps towards offering substantial assistance. In the course of his remarks, he adverted to the fact, which the records of the Town established, that in the year 1831, when the Town of Fayetteville was desolated by a similar calamity, the citizens of Charleston had contributed $5300 to the relief of our citizens.

On motion, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have heard by this morning's mail of a most destructive fire at Charleston, S. C. Therefore,

Resolved, that we tender to our fellow citizens of Charleston our heart-felt sympathy in this their day of calamity.

Resolved, that the Chairman appoint a Committee, consisting of two from each Ward, to solicit contributions of material aid—said contributions to be placed in the hands of the Mayor, to be forwarded by him to the Mayor of Charleston, for the relief of the sufferers

Resolved, That the citizens of the County, generally, be and they are hereby invited to unite with those of the Town in their efforts to relieve the Charleston sufferers; and those who may be disposed to contribute for that purpose, be requested to place their contributions in the hands of any one of the Committee, or of the Mayor.

Resolved, That the Committee report and pay over to the Mayor the amounts contributed, as soon as practicable.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee:

Ward No. 1—S. T. Hawley, Arch'd McLauchlin.
2—Wm H. Haigh, Col. C. E. Leete.
3—Henry Lilly, S. J. Hinsdale.
4—J. A. Pemberton, W. C. Troy.
5—A. A. McKethan, R. W Hardie.
6—R. P. Buxton, W. A. Huske.
7—Jas. Kyle, John W. Baker, Jr.

On motion, it was ordered, that the proceedings be published in the town papers, and that the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the proceedings to the Mayor of Charleston, along with the contributions. The meeting then adjourned.

A. McLEAN, Chm'n.
R. P. BUXTON, Sec'y

The sum of $1200, which was subscribed at the meeting, was remitted on the same afternoon, by the Mayor to the Mayor of Charleston; and the Committees are to-day calling upon the citizens for further contributions.

We have received a letter from a friend in Charleston, from which we make the following extract:—

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12

Last evening about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a Sash and Blind factory very near my residence, at the foot of Hasell Street. Although the evening was calm when the fire was first discovered, yet the wind blew a perfect hurricane in less than half an hour: and it was soon apparent to every one, that no amount of skill or energy could arrest the progress of the flames in the line of the current of air, blowing, as it did, with a fury which I have never before witnessed. To add to the confusion, the burning flakes set fire to the town in two other places, and our excellent fire department had three fires instead of one to contend with at the same time. It is now noon, and the flames are scarcely subdued, and a great lane of desolation has been made across our city from north east to south west, of about one mile in length.

The Circular Church, the Cumberland st. Methodist Church, the Institute Hall, the beautiful Roman Catholic Cathedal, St. Andrews' Hall, and the Express office, are among the public buildings destroyed.

I can only estimate the number of houses burned at from 500 to 800, and it is possible the number may reach a thousand. No estimate has been made of the amount of the loss, but it will be counted by millions. I am happy to say that although in imminent danger, neither my store nor my dwelling house was consumed. But for six or eight hours, I waited in anxious doubt whether to remove my furniture, &c. As for the store, we deliberately took out our valuable papers and account books, turned the key and left it to its fate.

Movements have been made in various places for the relief of the sufferers. The Mayor of Charleston has appointed Judge Magrath, Bishop Lynch, and others, a committee to receive and dispense contributions, of food, clothing, money, &c., and to prepare houses for the homeless.

At Augusta, a meeting was held and $5000 raised in a short time. At Petersburg, one or two gentlemen obtained upwards of $1000 on Friday morning and continued their collections in the afternoon. At Wilmington a meeting was held and a committee appointed to collect subscriptions.

In the Confederate Congress on Friday, a message was received from President Davis, who, supposing that South Carolina will desire to aid Charleston, proposed to exhibit sympathy for that city by an immediate payment of a portion of the debt due from the Confederate States to that State for war expenses. And accordingly, such an advance was promptly ordered, to the amount of $250,000.

THE TROUBLES IN EAST TENNESSEE.—Accounts from Asheville, N. C., (doubtless greatly exaggerated,) tell of a fight at Parrottsville, Tenn., about 50 miles from Asheville, with a Confederate captain and two privates killed—of 2 to 300 Tennessee and N. C. tories having fled to the mountains in Madison county, and a call for a force to expel them—of about 1000 tories at Newport, Tenn., whom Col. Vance's regiment had been ordered to disperse. Many arrests had been made, and several had been hanged. On the 11th inst. A C Haun, who applied the torch to Lick creek bridge, was hanged.

THE STONE FLEET.—The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Examiner ridicules Lincoln's last grand device of blocking up Southern harbors with old hulks laden with stone. Sea-faring men laugh at the idea of expecting them to resist the irresistable swell of the tides for 30 days. The only effect will be to help drain Lincoln's treasury.

We would call attention to the advertisement of our old friend and late partner, James A. Long. He has an excellent tan-yard, and all who may desire to have their hides tanned on shares, may confidently rely upon him, to accomplish in a faithful manner what he undertakes.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Our ex-Editor friend has, it seems, only abandoned one branch of the tanning business to engage in another. He was long engaged in "tanning the hides" of public offenders, and has now advanced a step in the business by operating upon those of the more useful and respectable animals of the bovine species. He did his work very effectually then, as he no doubt will in the future.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Washington, near Edenton, on the 26th ult., Sergeant Wm. S. Walker, of Capt. Turner's Orange Cavalry.

Near Fredericksburg, Va., on the 27th ult., Albert Pleasants, of Hillsborough, a member of Capt. Scott's Co., 1st Regiment State Troops.

The Wilson Light Infantry, 4th Reg't N. C. State Troops, at Manassas, has lost, in all, the following members by death, viz: Serg't Lafayette Barnes, Privates, Edwin C. Bridgers, Gray Ferrell, Wm. J. Farmer, David B. Harris and Van B. W. Langly.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS.—The amount registered last week was at least $100,000, including the following from North Carolina:

Joseph Allen, $2,150 clothing to 13th Reg't.
J. W. & R. T. Harden, $1,500 to First Cavalry.
A. S. Horney, $300 to 22d and 6th Reg't.
J. C. Ingram, $100 to 12th.
L. J. Jones and Wm. Cabe, $1,786 to 13th.
Wm. P. Little, $300 to 13th.
W. A. Rudd, $2500 to 6th.
M. D. Steel, $500 to 1st N. C. and 6th S. C. Reg'ts.
T. J. Withrow, $2,300 to 5th.

STOCKS.—At Richmond, North Carolina bonds sell for more than Virginia bonds; the former at 84 to 85, the latter at 82 1-2.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—This body has doubtless adjourned till the 20th of January, though of its latest proceedings we are not advised. There are no correspondents for distant papers to be had; no member of the Convention has thought it worth while even to send us a page of its printed Reports or Ordinances; and the proceedings as we can gather them from the Standard are always three or four days behind our issues.

We had occasion during the Summer to dissent from the clamor attempted to be gotten up against the Convention, with a view to drive it to an adjournment *sine die*. We saw then that the State was not in a condition to be left as the Legislature had left it, and as it still left it after a subsequent Session. We were in a war which required extraordinary means to be provided, which the Legislature was either ignorant of or unwilling to take the responsibility of providing. Besides which, no man could tell what a day might bring forth. It was indispensably necessary, therefore, as we thought, that a body both capable of understanding the public wants and willing to provide for them, should be in existence, ready to meet any emergency. Such a body the Legislature evidently was not; and such a body the Convention evidently is. Fortunately for the character of the State, it was not cried down by the clamor of demagogues.

The Legislature, whose proper duty it was to provide the ways and means for carrying on the government, and preserving its credit, adjourned on the 23d September, and the Convention, which met only 55 days thereafter, found the treasury almost literally empty, and about to be dishonored. Without uttering a word of reproach against the body which had so failed in the performance of that great duty, and had so abused the Convention, the latter promptly provided the necessary means. In what a condition would the State have been but for the Convention!

Another measure of almost vital importance has been perfected by the Convention. We allude to the provision for Salt Works on a scale sufficient to supply the public want of that article, and at a price merely nominal, it is hoped, as compared with that to which speculation had carried it. If no untoward difficulties occur, it is said that a considerable supply will be ready during this month; and if so we need not say that all the expense of all the sessions of the Convention will be more than repaid to the people of the State by this one measure.

In a time of trial like the present, it is fortunate indeed for the State that it has a body the most distinguished of any that ever met in the State, for ability, statesmanship, patriotism, and dignity—for all the qualities becoming to the station—to lean upon. A body that does not hold midnight *party* caucuses, to bind men to do what as freemen they would scorn to do—a body that considers *what the State needs*, not what will promote the interests of *a party*. As an illustration of the difference between the Convention and other bodies to which we have been accustomed of late, look at the proposed "Test Oath Ordinance." Concocted by so influential and prominent a party man as Judge Biggs, it would have been submitted, if in the Legislature, to a party caucus, by which the voice of all but ultra partizans would have been smothered. It would have gone from this *imperium in imperio* to the Legislature, with the decision of party in its favor; and against that decision none, however abhorring it, would have ventured to open their mouths. It would have become the law of the State. Here in the Convention, however, we find one-half of those who spoke against it members of Judge Biggs's party, and we find them plainly characterizing it as a measure fraught with evil, and fatal to the peace of the State. The speakers against it were Messrs. Dick, Osborne, Leak, and Brown, Democrats, and Messrs. Graham, Badger, Gilmer and Long, Whigs.

BLIND.—The Winston Sentinel says of the State Convention, that, "so far as we are able to discern, it has accomplished no good."

If the Editor will consult Treasurer Courts, we think he will be enabled to discern some good; and perhaps the application of a little salt at cost, may soon open his eyes to more.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Cumberland Hospital Association, on Friday last, an appeal was read from Lieut. D. R. Murchison, in behalf of twenty-five Cumberland Recruits under his command. In response, the Association donated twenty-five prs of pantaloons. The Ladies are indebted to Mr. J. D. Williams for getting up the box, and for procuring many valuable additions to the comfort of the men. It was also decided that a number of Comforts be made, as a substitute for Blankets to meet the exigencies of the season, and that the Ladies be requested to meet at the Seminary and at Society Hall, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of carrying the resolution into effect. The Ladies will not hesitate to hasten to the good work of alleviating the sufferings of our exposed soldiers, whose energies are all enlisted in their behalf.

Acknowledgments are due to Mrs George Haigh, for two water-proof cloaks and one pair of leggins; to Mrs Dr Foulkes, for six prs socks; to Miss Lizzie Lutterloh, for two prs socks: to Mr D Murchison, for two pieces sheeting; and to Mr Brandt and Mrs Flora McLeod, for valued services in cutting.

The patriotic purpose of the annexed notice induces us to give it a conspicuous insertion:

☞ **NOTICE.**—Members of the 1st Regiment who do not expect to re-enter the service immediately, and have Blankets, Overcoats, &c, which they can conveniently do without, will contribute to the comfort of their Brother Soldiers in camp by sending the same to the store of Geo. W. Williams & Co., who will transfer all articles so left with them to the "Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association," for distribution where most needed.

Dec. 14th, 1861. 83tf

Arrested.—Information has been received in this city via Manassas, that the Hon. Edward Stanley, and his brother, Capt. Fabius Stanley, U. S. N., have been arrested at San Francisco and lodged in jail. It was suspected by the miserable Lincoln despotism that they were about to return to the States for the purpose of resuming their residence in the South.—*Pet. Ex.* 14*th.*

The 14th N. C. Regiment.—One or two more companies of this regiment arrived in town early yesterday morning, and joined their comrades here. This regiment will quarter for the winter at the Model Farm. The officers have visited the Farm, where the buildings are large and in excellent condition, and will accommodate a great many men.—*Petersburg Express*, 14th.

GEN. PRICE.—President Davis telegraphs to Memphis that the rumor of Price's supersedure "is false, if not malignant" Having received no tender of Missouri troops, he could make no appointments for them.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ON BOARD STEAMER "ALBEMARLE," Albemarle Sound, Dec. 11.

Messrs. Editors:—The 31st Reg't was ordered from Fort Hill to Roanoke Island last week, and on Saturday evening we took up our line of march for Plymouth, sending most of our baggage around by water. Col. Jordan and several of his officers also went by steamer, the command of the first and second divisions devolving respectively on Capts. Godwin and Liles. We were favored with remarkably fine weather—the men were cheerful and pleased at the change, and every thing passed off comfortably and pleasantly on the march. About 100 men were left at the hospital in Washington under the care of Dr. Gallagher, post surgeon. Seventeen of our men—the "O. K. Boys of Anson" are among the sick, though only one or two of them were considered dangerously so. Every attention and kindness were shown us by the hospitable citizens along the route, and at no, place yet visited by us have the manifestations of liberality and patriotism been more striking than at Plymouth, where we arrived on Monday morning and remained until to-day. While we live the memory of our stay there will be recurred to with pleasure, and none among us will ever forget the names of Spruill, Phelps, Latham, Nichols, Norcom, and many others, when we speak of kind, generous, liberal, intelligent and patriotic people.

The whole Reg't is now on its way down the Sound. Three schooners were towed down to the mouth of the River last night, and one with the "O K's," aboard, is in tow of our steamer now. The others we have not yet overtaken. We learn that very comfortable winter quarters are in readiness for us, prepared by Col. Wright's (Ga.) Reg., which has been ordered to Norfolk.

In haste, yours truly, "O K."

POSTSCRIPT.

A Victory on Cheat Mountain!

We learn from a gentleman direct from Richmond, that a dispatch was received there on Saturday night, giving an account of a fight on Cheat Mountain between 2000 of our forces and 5000 Federals, in which the latter were repulsed with heavy loss. We lost several officers but no privates.

A Terrible Fire in Charleston, S. C.—Immense destruction of Property.—BRANCHVILLE, S. C., Dec. 12.—About nine o'clock last night the alarm rang out, calling the citizens of Charleston to quell the beginning of a fire, which, in the subsequent extent and rapidity of its ruinous sweep, will compare with the most terrible conflagration which ever visited the American continent.

Before ten o'clock the fire was raging at different points in the lower part of the city. The buildings in the neighborhood were mostly of wood, old and densely built, and surrounded by small out-buildings exceedingly inflammable in character. As tenement after tenement was enveloped in the fast-spreading flames, the panic became awful. Thousands of poor, bewildered families were driven suddenly from their homes, destitute even of their scanty effects.

Towards midnight the fire had assumed proportions of an appalling magnitude. The regiments at the Race Course came down at double-quick to the burning wards, and co-operated most earnestly in the labors of the firemen.

From the precincts of Market, East Bay and State streets the conflagration had now reached Meeting and Queen streets.

The terror of families, in many cases without their protectors, owing to the military exigencies of the times, was very great.

Contiguous to the fire, and even much further up into the city, the work of packing up valuables and getting ready to desert their homesteads became general, and it is impossible to give anything like a full account of the results of what will hereafter be known as "The Great Fire of 1861."

The fire began in Russell & Co.'s sash and blind factory, at the foot of Hazel street—and there are reports that it occurred in three places at the same time.

Crossing to the other side of Hazel street, it has burned Cameron & Co.'s immense machine shops, and, under the impulse acquired at that point and the stiff breeze from the northeast, without a sufficient supply of water, it has become totally unmanageable and rages without the hope of being able to arrest it, except at certain points.

Eleven O'clock.—The out-buildings in the rear of Institute Hall have been set on fire by sparks. The attention of the firemen had been directed thither, and they are straining every nerve to save Meeting street. The frame buildings on Queen Street are smoking and will presently blaze forth.

Twelve O'clock.—Meeting street, from Market to Queen, is one mass of flames. The Circular Church and Institute Hall are burning. The Mills House is thought to be in imminent danger, while the fire seems stretching around the Charleston Hotel. There has been a general desertion of both hotels by the guests, under the impression that they cannot be saved.

One O'clock.—The track of the conflagration begins to be clearly defined. Leaving Church street, on which no block excepting that next to Market has been burned, the fire is steadily burning its southward course towards the corner of Archdale and Queen streets. About a half an hour ago a drizzling rain began falling, which may, perhaps, dampen the tops of wooden houses exposed to damage from the sparks.

Two O'clock.—At this hour the fire is still raging with violence scarcely abated. A splendid effort was made by the fire companies to save the house of L. W. Spratt, Esq., on East Bay, which was successful; and with it were saved the fine line of buildings on Hazel street, the fate of which depended upon that result. Passing to the southwestward, the fire has swept the entire track to the rear of the Charleston Hotel and to the end of the Hayne street range. There are no buildings north of Market street, east of the Hayne street stores, still standing, except, perhaps, those of Henry Geddes and the Messrs. Pinckney.

Crossing Market street, the fire has extended down East Bay to Cumberland street, and thence across to the Mills House, taking in its way the Circular Church, Institute Hall, the Charleston Theatre and all the buildings upon King street from Clifford to within a few doors of Broad street. Crossing King street, the flames are approaching the rear of the Cathedral, the Unitarian and the English Lutheran churches. Whether it will cross the area covered by these churches, or pass the Mills House, down Meeting street, is still uncertain. The Fire Department is making extraordinary exertions, and the men are apparently nearly exhausted, but are springing to each occasion with renewed vigor, and such exhibitions of courage and endurance have rarely been witnessed.

Three O'clock.—The steeple of the Circular Church has just toppled and fallen with a heavy crash.

Gen. Ripley, who is moving to and fro, superintending the movements of the troops with characteristic energy, ordered, several hours ago, several buildings in the track of the conflagration to be blown up. The execution of this order, delayed at first, has at length been accomplished. Ever and anon, during the past hour, the explosions have rent the air in the lower part of the city.

The fire has done its work in thorough style. Its path is now burned out, and nothing now remains to mark where it has passed but smouldering piles of cinders and gaunt and smoking walls and chimneys.

The Charleston Hotel is safe, and Hayne street also. The wind has swept the danger off further to the south; although the fire rages on three sides of the Mills House, that fine structure has not caught.

The theatre, Lloyd's coach factory, (opposite the express office,) the old executive building, and all the houses between that point and Queen street have been burnt.

The fire seems to be making advances towards the jail. Companies of the Reserves have been ordered out to repress any possible disturbance among the prisoners confined in that building. The wind has abated somewhat.

Four O'clock.—A change in the wind has bent the course of the fire towards Broad street. The Lutheran and Unitarian churches are now considered safe. The Cathedral seems now in exceeding danger. The buildings on the west side of Friend street, near the corner of Queen, are burning fiercely. St. Andrew's Hall is on fire, and the noble spire of St Finbar's glistens with a splendor of portentous import. The occupants of houses on Broad street, beyond King, are moving their effects.

Quarter past 5 O'clock.—As the clock of St. Michael's tells the quarter, the Cathedral steeple has fallen with a tremendous crash, and the Cathedral is burning furiously, likewise St. Andrew's Hall—in fact the whole of Broad street is on fire, from Mr. Gadsden's residence to Mazyck street. The residences of Messrs. George M. Coffin, James L. Pettigru, and others near by, are consumed. The flames have now crossed Broad street, and the wind has not lulled. It is impossible to say where they will stop short of the river. There does not appear to be any imminent danger of the fire again making headway either to the right or to the left of the furrow which it has cloven through the city, from East Bay to King street. But the head of the conflagration is still fearful to look upon, and is pushing forward with great strides now.

Great indeed has been the calamity which has fallen upon our noble city; but let us, with smiling hope and courage, bestir ourselves at once to amend the losses we have sustained, and relieve each one, according to his means, the great suffering which the fire must entail upon its poor victims.

[The above report is taken from the account of the fire which appeared in the Charleston Mercury of this morning.]

Second Dispatch.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 12. 5 o'clock, P. M.—The fire has been raging all day, and thousands of houseless persons are huddled in groups about the city. A special train left Augusta this afternoon with provisions and other necessaries for the sufferers here.

The Mills House is now in flames, and there has been great destruction to-day. The raging fire still continues its desolating sway.

AUGUSTA, Dec 13.—The Charleston Mercury, of this morning, says that the fire destroyed five churches: the Cathedral, St. Peter's, Episcopal, Cumberland Street Methodist and Circular churches. Also the Institute Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, Apprentices' Library Hall, the Southern Express Office, the Palmetto Savings and the Charleston Savings Institutions, the Art Association Hall, the Cotton Press and Cameron & Co's foundry. The slaves worked zealously and faithfully to assist the firemen. Captain J. E. Bowers was slightly injured by an explosion.

The Courier gives a list of between two and three hundred sufferers, and says that the loss is estimated at between five and seven millions.

Mr. Russel, in whose sash and blind factory the fire originated, thinks the fire was the work of an incendiary or was caused by the negligence of negroes who were quartered near his establishment.

The Mills House, though greatly threatened, and several times on fire, eventually escaped, and is only slightly damaged by the fire.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

There is nothing of interest from the camps to-day—no indications of a battle on the Potomac.

New York papers as late as the 11th have been received at Norfolk, from which we condense the following items:—

The abolitionists are much excited at Gen. McClellan's tardy execution of the war, and are urging a forward movement.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Post, under date of 9th inst., says that Thaddeus Stevens stated, in the Republican caucus, that after Cameron's report had been accepted by Lincoln, Gen. McClellan went to the President and said he would resign if that portion of Cameron's report was sent to Congress, respecting the emancipation and enrolling of the slaves of rebels. This created a commotion among the radical Republicans, who think McClellan interfered where he has no business. Affairs in the metropolis are evidently getting tangled. The Post says McClellan should be arrested.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, recently a prisoner in Fort Warren, is at the New York Hotel, the Government having released him on parole preparatory to his exchange for Congressman Ely.

Richard O. Gorman and John Savage had an interview with McClellan, respecting an exchange of prisoners. The Tribune says "they received assurances which led them to hope for success in their mission." They propose to release Pegram or Barron for Corcoran.

A large number of Hatteras prisoners, including eleven officers, will be released in a few days from Fort Warren.

At the late State election in New York the "Union" ticket received 297,423 votes, the "Democratic" ticket 139,716.

Col. Kerrigan has not been sentenced to death. He is charged with constant correspondence with the enemy; with shameful abandonment of his post at Munson's Hill; with withdrawing his pickets without orders, &c.

No tidings from Europe as yet about the Mason and Slidell affair.

Garrett Davis has been elected to the U. S. Senate in place of John C. Breckinridge.

Exchange of Prisoners.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The government have decided to release as many Rebel prisoners of war as they will release of ours, but not to include the State prisoners.

Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarland and Eustis have published in the New York Herald a protest against their seizure.

The Federal Sick List.—The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes statements which show the number of sick and wounded of the Federals to be from 40,000 to 50,000.

Gen. Banks has gone into winter quarters at Frederick, Maryland.

Arrival of Prisoners.—The Central cars yesterday evening brought eight captured Hessians.

Rich. Examiner, 14th.

The Yankees on the South Carolina Coast.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—The Courier of this morning says that the Yankees advanced their position to near Port Royal ferry on Tuesday last, and crossed the ferry, under cover of their artillery, to the mainland, and destroyed some Confederate rifle pits.

Late News from the North.—NASHVILLE, Dec. 12.—We have intelligence from Washington up to the 6th inst. The latest dispatch from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams is dated Nov. 15th. It shows the diplomatic relations between England and the U. S. at that time. Mr. Seward says: "The case in regard to the rights claimed by insurgents in England substantially stands thus: Every moral power, every commercial power, except one, practically excluded them from their ports, except when distressed, and are not allowed to land or visit the ports for any longer time than 24 hours for coaling, and then only 24 hours consumption. Great Britain, as we are given to understand by the answer of Earl Russell, allows these pirates to visit English ports and stay at their own pleasure, and receive supplies without restraint. We find it difficult to believe that the Government of Great Britain will continue this exceptionable course after full deliberation of its objectionable character. I intimated in a previous dispatch the hope that the subject might be reconsidered before it was rendered necessary for the U. S. to consider what remedies it should adopt to protect and prohibit the evils which must result to our commerce by the policy thus indicated by Great Britain. We have consulted on the subject with Lord Lyons, and he perhaps will communicate with his government. In the meantime, I am directed by the President to instruct you to recall the attention of her Majesty's Government to the question, under the influence of a spirit of peace and friendship, with a desire to preserve what remains of commerce, and which is mutually important to both countries."

A rather sharp correspondence has taken place between Minister Pike and the Government of the Hague, touching the reception of the privateer Sumter at Curracoa, which resulted in an order forbidding either Confederate or Federal vessels from staying more than 24 hours at the Dutch ports. To this the Federal Government expressed qualified gratification, as being the best arrangement practicable. At one point of the discussion, before the Dutch Government arrived at this conclusion, Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Pike that unless the conduct of the Governor-General of Curracoa was placed in a better light, it would become necessary to consider what means the Federal Government will take to protect its national rights in the ports of the Netherlands, and which cannot be surrendered or compromised.

A caucus of Republican members was called, to meet on the 7th instant, for the purpose of agreeing upon a line of policy to be adopted in reference to the slavery question.

A special dispatch to the New York Post, dated Washington 6th instant, says that the President avows his purpose to adhere to a cautious and prudent policy in relation to foreign affairs, and there need be no apprehension of the occurrence of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, unless the British Government seeks a pretext for war. There is no ground for a serious difficulty, and the government feels no anxiety on this subject, believing that a temperate policy will allay all excited feeling, and lead to cement friendly relations between the two countries.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from Saturday's Standard.

On Monday, Mr Strange presented a memorial from New Hanover county, praying the Convention to lay a tax on distillers.

The ordinance to increase the salary of the chief clerk in the treasury department, and to give the Treasurer an additional clerk at a salary of $750, was amended so as to give the Comptroller a clerk with the same salary, the ordinance to take effect from the 1st of Januarr next. The ordinance thus amended passed its several readings

The "Test Oath" ordinance was taken up and Mr. Woodfin addressed the Convention at considerable length in its defence, and proposed the following amendment:

Be it further ordained, That no person shall be entitled to vote for any member of the General Assembly or at any public election in this State until he shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the Confederate States of America:—*Provided*, that this shall not apply to those who have heretofore taken said oath. And every justice of the peace and every judge or inspector of any election in this State shall have power to administer such oath.

The resolution of Mr. Thomas of Carteret, "discountenancing party spirit during the war and declaring the military subordinate to the civil power," was tabled on Mr. Badger's motion, 47 to 43.

The ordinance for the suppression of oppressive speculation was put on its second reading.

Mr. Green offered the following additional section:

Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall buy any corn or wheat with the intent the same to convert into ardent spirits, shall be liable to indictment and upon conviction shall be punished as for a misdemeanor.

Mr. Badger regarded the fate of the ordinance with indifference, and only desired its decent interment. He thought that it had been so amended, or rather altered, that its passage now would be wholly useless.

Mr. Woodfin thought its passage desirable even in its present shape.

Messrs. Battle of Wake and Schenck, concurred in thinking that the ordinance, by the amendments adopted, had merely been relieved of its most objectionable features. They urged its passage in its present shape.

Pending the question on the amendment, the Convention adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Manning from the committee on the Coalfields, reported "an ordinance to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete their road.

Mr. Osborne introduced "an ordinance providing for the punishment of treason."

Mr. Leak of Richmond, an ordinance laying a tax upon distilled spirits.

Mr. Shipp, an ordinance to ratify and confirm the judicial acts and proceedings of terms of the superior court, recently held by Judge French.

Mr. Schenck, from the stay law committee, submitted a report, which lies on the table, ordered to be printed. The committee while disapproving the enactment, opposes its repeal by the Convention.

Mr. Woodfin, a resolution in favor of a bank of the State. Proposes to establish a bank on the faith and funds of the State, to be owned by the State exclusively, with a capital of $5,000,000.

The "Test Oath" ordinance came up again, and Mr. Rayner addressed the Convention in defence of the measure, giving at length the reasons which at first induced him to support that portion which prescribes a test oath, and ultimately, in that regard, to abandon the position he had assumed. He argued with much ingenuity and eloquence in favor of the rest of the ordinance relating to sedition.

Messrs. Brown, Gilmer and Long, opposed the ordinance, and the discussion was prolonged until adjournment.

Mr. Badger concluded the discussion with an argument against the ordinance, luminous, logical and convincing, felicitous in style, and pervaded with the raciest humor.

"The ordinance to define and punish sedition" was then indefinitely postponed:

Yeas—Messrs. Armfield, Arrington, Atkinson, Badger, Barnes, Battle of Wake, Berry, Bond, Brodnax, Brown, Bryson, Calloway, Cannon, Christian, Dick, Dickson, Dillard, Douthit, Durham, Eller, Ellison, Foster of Ashe, Foster of Randolph, Foy, Fuller, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Green, Hamlin, Hargrove, Hearne, Headen, Hicks, Holden, Houston, Jones of Caldwell, Jones of Currituck, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, Kelly, Leak of Anson, Leak of Richmond, Long, Lyon, Mann, Manning, McNeill of Harnett, Meares, Mebane, Merritt, Miller, Mitchell, Myers, Osborne, Patterson, Rhodes, Royster, Ruffin, Sanders, Satterthwaite, Schenck, Setzer, Shipp, Smith of Halifax, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Macon, Speed, Sprouse, Spruill of Bertie, Spruill of Tyrrell, Thomas of Carteret, Turner, Warren, Whitford, Williamson and Wilson—77.

Nays—Messrs. Batchelor, Cunningham, Darden, Edwards, Holmes, Johnston, McDowell, of Burke, McDowell of Madison, McNeill of Cumberland, Moody, Mosely, Penland, Rayner, Reid, Strange, Strong, Thompson, Thornton, Ward, Williams, Woodfin and Wooten—22.

On Wednesday, Mr. Setzer from the committee concerning the delay in printing and distributing the acts of the General Assembly, reported that the committee had learned from the Public Printer, that the laws were now ready, or nearly ready for distribution, and asked that the committee be discharged.

Mr. Rayner introduced an ordinance to define and punish sedition.

The Ordinance to continue the Court of Claims &c., (see last Obs. for particulars) was taken up and passed.

In the afternoon, the anti-speculation ordinance came up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr Green.--[Punishes *engrossers* of corn for the purpose of distilling whiskey.]

Mr. Speed spoke in opposition.

Mr. Badger replied, urging its adoption.

Mr. Battle of Wake, moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the words "ardent spirits" the words "with the intent to sell the same at unreasonable prices."

Messrs. Leak of Richmond, and Kittrell of Davidson earnestly advocated the amendment as offered by Mr. Green. Mr. Kittrell said that he favored this as the strongest measure yet introduced against distillers. If a more rigid measure were proposed he would willingly vote for it. We were converting the blessings of Providence into curses, and rapidly becoming a nation of distillers.

Mr. Gorrell opposed the amendment, and moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject. Rejected 68 to 34.

Mr. Thompson moved to lay the ordinance and amendment on the table. Lost.

Mr. Strange moved an adjournment. Lost.

The amendment offered by Mr. Green was rejected.

Mr. Headen moved to strike out all after the ordinance clause, and insert a substitute, which was read. Rejected.

The ordinance then passed its second reading;

The Convention again refused to adjourn, the rule was suspended—yeas 60, nays 39; the ordinance passed its third reading, and the Convention adjourned.

Of proceedings since, the Standard says editorially:

On Thursday the Convention passed an ordinance exempting the militia from other than monthly drills.

The ordinance introduced by Mr. Holden, providing for the raising of a battalion or regiment for twelve months, to be composed of returned volunteers of the First North Carolina regiment, (the Lafayette Light Infantry and the Independent Light Infantry, of the town of Fayetteville, included,) and such others as may enrol themselves with them, was passed through its several readings, (the rules having been suspended) and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Ferebee, the commissioner to Richmond on the subject of the war tax, made a partial and interesting report to the Convention. The hope is indulged that an arrangement will be made by which the war tax will be paid without bearing heavily on the people *in May.*

The President laid before the Convention a communication from John Devereux, Esq., Major and Assistant Quartermaster, requesting the appointment of a committee to investigate the accounts of his department. This request was based on the erroneous supposition that the Convention, in adopting the report of a committee, had charged "fraud, peculation, and malfeasance" on the disbursing officers. Mr. Satterthwaite disclaimed for the committee referred to, all intention of casting any imputation of a personal character upon any officer in any of the departments.

The Convention was engaged for the remainder of the day on the ordinance incorporating the Piedmont [Greensboro' and Danville] Railroad Company.

Axes! Axes!! Axes!!! Axes!!!!

ANY person having OLD AXES which can be worked over, will find sale for them at this department.

The axes must be delivered to SYLVESTER SMITH, Esq., who will give receipts for them, which receipts will be cashed on presentation at this office.

J. DEVEREUX,
Q. M. Office, Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 10, 1861. 1t

Wanted to Purchase,

1000 BUSHELS RYE; also 4000 bushels ASHES, and 4000 loads of MANURE, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

REUBEN JONES.
Dec'r 14, 1861. 83tf

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., Mr. WM. H. BROWN to Miss SUSAN, eldest daughter of Mrs. Jane Ryalls. Also, on the same day. Mr. HENRY M. JOHNSON to Miss Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Bryan Peacock. All of Johnston county.

At Milledgeville, N. C., on the 5th inst., by William McAllister, Esq., Mr. DAVID J GRISSOM, formerly of Orange, to Miss ELLEN PRITCHARD, of Milledgeville.

DIED,

In Harnett county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. MARY ELLIOT, wife of John Elliot, in the 58th year of her age.

At the residence of John W. Norwood, Esq., in the vicinity of Hillsboro', on the 26th of November, WILLIAM THURSTON WADDELL, aged 17 years, a member of the Russell Volunteers, of the Sixth Alabama Regiment, now on the Potomac.

At Meadow Bluff, Va., Nov. 10, Mr. ALEXANDER MELVIN, son of Arthur Melvin, Esq., of this county, and private in Co. F, 14th Reg't N. C. V. He is dead! No sentence, penned or spoken, could perhaps cause deeper grief, or awaken dearer memories in the hearts of a doting family, and wide spread circle of relatives and friends, than this. The devoted son, the affectionate brother, the warm, generous hearted friend, the noble young soldier, is no more. From his actions it might be inferred that he was not one of those who value life merely for itself, or count the cost when principle is involved. And when his country called upon her sons to rally around her imperilled standard, as might have been expected, he cheerfully gave up the peace and pleasures of home, and volunteered his life and his services in her defence. He joined the "Cumberland Plough Boys," under his neighbor Capt. Blocker, and in July left, with his Company, the scenes where his childhood had glided calmly and sweetly away, for the seat of war.

The dread sequel is soon told: he is dead! He doubtless preferred that the blood which now lies stagnant in his pulseless veins, should have been poured out in his country's cause; but he died an honored death, and fills a patriot's grave, in a strange land. R. D. M.

Wilmington Journal please copy.

In Hospital at Fredericksburg, Va. Dec. 5, Orderly Sergeant BURREL C. GILREATH, a member of the "Wilkes Valley Guards," Co. B, 1st Reg't N. C. State Troops, now on detached service at Game Point Battery, Acquia Creek, Va. The deceased died from internal injuries received by leaping from a car on the train from Fredericksburg to Acquia Creek, while in motion, some five days before. The company has sustained a great loss in the death of Serg't Gilreath, and the South has lost a brave and efficient soldier.

MEMBER OF CO. B.

Greensboro' Patriot please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 15.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Very little on Market, worth 20.
Pork—In demand at 11 to 12.
Beef—On the hoof, 6; by retail, 5 to 7.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Cotton—Coming in more freely, firm at 8 75 to 8 80.
Cotton Bagging—Stock light; worth 30 cts.
Coffee—None in market that we know of.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 25 to 30.
Flour—Has advanced, Family 7 50; Super 7 25.
Grain—Corn 85 to 90; Rye 1 25; Oats 40; Peas 75.
Hides—Dry 12½ to 15; green 6 to 7.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

A great deal of anxiety, mingled with some astonishment, pervades Washington to-day. People cannot understand why it is that the President's Message which was understood to have had all the finishing touches put upon it, and to be ready for delivery, was not sent in to Congress. Of course, all sorts of rumors and speculations are rife as to the cause of this. Some of the facts connected with it have got wind, and their discussion adds to the prevailing excitement.

First, then, you must know that the closing portion of Secretary Cameron's report takes very definite and decided grounds on the subject of slave property. It goes as far in that direction as did John Cochrane's now famous speech to his regiment, and goes farther than did Gen. Fremont's more famous proclamation in Missouri. When Secretary Cameron endorsed the sentiments of Col. Cochrane's address, he did so understanding fully its import. There was no mental reservation in his expression of approval. The same views, I understand, he put forth in an official and clearly expressed form in the report which he had prepared to be submitted to Congress, and which was to have accompanied the President's message. He there enunciated the policy of the emancipation of slaves in the rebel States, of the converting to the use of the national government all property, whether slave or otherwise, belonging to rebels, of resorting to every military means to put down the rebellion, and even of placing arms in the hands of negroes for that purpose.

Whether it was that that portion of the report of the Secretary of War embodying these views was not completed last night when the Cabinet had settled up everything pertaining to the message, or whether more mature consideration on the part of the President led him to appreciate more clearly the danger of these extreme views of the Secretary of War, I cannot with certainty say, but one thing I do know is, that it was on account of this report of Secretary Cameron that the delivery of the message has been delayed. I believe there are some objections also, on the same point, to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and both these documents will have to undergo revision and modification before they are presented.

An important Cabinet meeting has been held to-day in reference to these very exciting matters. The President seems determined to adhere faithfully and unswervingly to the line of policy which he proclaimed in his inaugural, and on which he has since conducted his administration—that is, to put down the rebellion by using all the national resources, but at the same time to maintain inviolate the constitution and laws of the United States. Between his policy and that of the Secretary of War there seems to be a wide gulf. One or the other must yield, and I need not say that it will not be Mr. Lincoln. He knows his responsibility to the nation, and will not allow himself to be turned aside from the straight path of duty by any crotchets or views of policy that may be entertained by any of his subordinates.

The Secretary of War is not only at variance with the President in regard to the policy under which the war is to be conducted on our side, but is also, I have reason to believe, at variance with the Commander-in-Chief. In regard to the disposition to be made of the slaves in the regions that may be or have been subdued by our arms, Gen. McClellan's views seem to coincide with those of the President. McClellan recognizes the necessity of adopting some well defined and uniform mode of treating this subject, but is decidedly opposed to that proposed by Secretary Cameron. I understood that he has it in contemplation to issue a general order in a few days to the commanders of the several military departments, enjoining upon them the observance of the course of policy embraced in the recent proclamation of Gen. Dix, and also in that of Gen. Halleck. Any attempt to carry into operation the sentiments of Secretary Cameron, with reference to arming the slaves, would be inevitably attended with most disastrous consequences. It would probably lead to the resignation of Gen. McClellan and the general disorganization of the army. This danger is well known to the President, and is one of the most powerful motives actuating him to a disapproval ot the views which Secretary Cameron desired to enunciate in his report and to make prevail in the conduct of the war. Mr. Lincoln's own views are decidedly averse to the extreme measures proposed by Mr. Cameron; but, if there were no other cause to lead him to set his face obstinately against them, their extremely dangerous effect upon the the army would be all-sufficient. It is no wonder, therefore, that there is anxiety and trepidation among members of Congress, army officers, and the whole community, growing out of the non-delivery of the Message to-day. I believe that the moderate and constitutional views of the President will prevail, and that the ultra extreme measures of abolitionists in the Cabinet, in Congress, and in public life will meet with failure and discomfiture.

The subject of negro emancipation has also been brought forward in the house by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, who offered a resolution which, while recognizing the constitutional obligations of the government, declares it as the opinion and advice of the House of Representatives that orders of emancipation should be issued in military districts in a state of insurrection, whenever the same will appear to the Commander-in-Chief, or other officer in command under him, calculated to weaken the power of the rebels or to strengthen the power of the loyal forces. A motion to lay this resolution on the table was negatived by a vote of ayes 56, noes 70. Mr. Eliot's resolution, together with one of a similar tenor, offered by Mr. Stephens, of Pennsylvania, were subsequently laid aside till next week.

The work of Congress to-day has been exceedingly precipitate. Very bad taste has been shown in not delaying action on the great questions agitating the country until the message of the President and reports of the Secretaries were sent in, considered, and duly disposed of. The entire proceedings have partaken more of a country debating society, where each member tries to excel the other in introducing subjects for discussion, than that of a great deliberative body, whose action is closely watched by the civilized world. The nigger has been on the fence at both ends of the Capitol, and at both ends of the avenue.

The most conservative republicans in the House opposed this hasty legislation.

Information has been received here that one clause in the treaty with the Mexican Government provides for a loan of $10,000,000 by our Government, to be furnished in five annual sums of $2,000,000 each, in return for the commercial advantages and transit of United States troops through Mexican territory, guaranteed by the treaty. The sum appears to me an inadequate one if it be intended to relieve Mexico from her present difficulties.

Gen. McClellan is understood to have made most urgent representations to the President in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of prisoners, demonstrating that the interests of the country, no less than those of the army, to say nothing of the dictates of humanity, require this. He will probably succeed in having his views approved and acted on.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Times.

The feeling of the House and the people on the subject of sustaining Commander Wilkes was shown by the unanimity with which the vote of thanks to him was passed, and the words of satisfaction that passed along the galleries. When the resolution calling upon the President to confine Mason and Slidell in felon's cells so long as Cols. Corcoran and Wood were so treated by the Confederates, the applause that resounded from the gallery showed how deep was the feeling of the people upon the subject of the barbarous treatment of those gallant men.

A serenade was given to-night to Senator Lane of Kansas, at Willard's. It furnished the occasion for two speeches, one from Owen Lovejoy and the other from Mr. Lane. Both speakers took ground that emancipation was necessary in conducting the war to a speedy and successful termination, holding that leaving slavery undisturbed was only giving strength to the rebellion. They were loudly applauded.

The band then proceeded to the residence of the Secretary of State, who, on being called for, said that he believed the day had turned, and that in ten days we would have joyful news. A year ago a Union man dared not enter the speaker's house in Washington, except by the basement door. To-day a traitor dare not show his head in Washington. In another year all will be settled.

The deepest feeling, and utmost excitement, prevails among the Union members of Congress from Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, in regard to the future policy of the Administration. The most prominent among them, and those who have labored most earnestly from the beginning against the Southern rebellion, declare that the inauguration of the Abolition policy of the war, and a movement looking to the arming of the slaves, will instantly throw the three States named into the Southern Confederacy, and annihilate the great National armies in Kentucky and Missouri—in fact, all National organization west of the Alleghany Mountains.

The Tribune's Suppressed Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The call of the roll had scarcely ended in the House, when the temper of the people was strikingly manifested by their representatives hastening, without delaying a moment for Presidential or other message, to pass a resolution emancipating the slaves of Confederates within the military jurisdiction. Before the vote upon it was recorded, a painful rumor pervaded the Hall that the President had taken open issue on this very question with Secretary Cameron, and had recalled from the Philadelphia post office the undelivered copies of the War Department report, which the latter had mailed yesterday, for the use of the newspaper press. The city was filled with rumors of a breaking up of the cabinet; and the influence of the revolution we are passing through, in attaching men to principles, while weakening their hold on laws and forms, was everywhere strikingly and most suggestively conspicuous. The excitement occasioned by this Executive opposition to the necessities of the war, and to the popular will, to-night sways the hotels and parlors of the city. The history of the difference between the President and the Secretary of War has at last taken this shape: The Secretary presented his report to Mr. Lincoln on Saturday. On Sunday afternoon he mailed it to the principal papers of the North and West, as is customary on the day preceding the reading of the message.

On Sunday night the President, having found time to read it, found it not in his heart to agree with the Secretary's doctrine of the right and the duty to make a military use of the slaves of Confederates—to arm them, if necessary—and in all ways to use them as we would any other property of the Confederates to suppress this rebellion. He sent for Mr. Cameron, and required him to suppress this whole portion of his report, on the ground that its recommendation was premature and ill-timed. The Secretary promptly and resolutely refused to suppress a word of it. The discussion between them was protracted. It ended as it began, the President insisting upon the alteration, and the Secretary respectfully but firmly refusing to change a syllable of his recommendations. A subsequent interview in the afternoon had a similar conclusion of debate, but a new and strange conclusion of Executive will. The President announced his purpose to strike out the entire passage about the emancipation and arming of the slaves before sending in the report with his Message to Congress. Mr. Cameron declared he should not recall or suppress the document in the hands of Northern and Western editors, and that the printers were at liberty to do with his report what they pleased. Which of the two copies will the people read and the army prefer?

The New York "Tribune" states that the "Executive Relief Committee for the aid of the Loyal people of North Carolina," have raised $8,200.

The Necessities of the War.—The law regulating the price of absolute necessities has passed the Senate of Alabama. It provides that salt, wheat, flour, bacon, lard, cotton osnaburgs, kerseys, leather, shoes, cotton or wool cards, shall not be sold for more than sixty per cent. advance on last April prices. The penalty is fine, forfeiture and imprisonment.

During the cannonade at Pensacola the enemy fired from Pickens above six thousand shot, equal to eighty-five tons of iron, and with all this tremendous storm of missiles killed but one man on our side.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL—MALE AND FEMALE.

R. P. TROY, A. B., Principal.
Miss ELLEN E. WHITE, Assistant in the Female Department.

THE Spring session will commence Jan'y 2d, 1862. In addition to the usual exercises, Military instructions will be given regularly free of charge, and we intend as early as possible to make Olin a thorough Military Institution.

Good Board in pious families, including wood and washing, eight dollars.

TUITION:

Geography, Arithmetic and Eng. Grammar,	$10 00
Philosophy and Chemistry,	15 00
Greek and Latin,	20 00
Music, with use of Instrument,	22 50
Contingent fee,	1 00

Olin is situated in Iredell county, N. C., fourteen miles north-east from Statesville, in a healthy and moral community, free from temptations to intemperance and extravagance, and is so far removed from the seat of war that the mind is not confused with fear and excitement, and every thing is favorable to study and improvement.

From the flattering number now in attendance we confidently expect a large and prosperous school next session. There are a number of elegant houses and lots for sale or rent on the best terms, and any who may wish to accompany their sons and daughters to a good school will find Olin a retired and delightful place of residence. For further particulars address the Principal at Olin, N. C.

Dec. 6, 1861. 81*4tpd

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy: and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will hire out for 12 months, on the 1st day of January next, at the Court house in Lumberton, 10 able-bodied men, among them are two good Black-Smiths, known as WASHINGTON and FLETCHER. The hirer must give note with good security.

REUBEN KING.

Dec. 5, 1861. 81-th

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 17th of October last, a negro boy named JUNIUS. The said boy is medium black, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 to 170 pounds. When last heard of he was making his way towards Goldsboro, where he has a great many friends and acquaintances. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or lodged in any jail so that I get him in person.

D. McNATT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1. 72-*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct'r Term, 1861.
Alexander Biles, Adm'r of Philip Gatewood, dec'd., vs. John Gatewood, William Gatewood, George Gatewood, Alexander H. Ross and wife Sarah, James T. Woolen, Ann Eliza Woolen.

Petition to make real estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Gatewood and William Gatewood, are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

77*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Homer LeGrand, Ex'r of Wade LeGrand, vs. Hampton LeGrand and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wade Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, Calvin Watkins and wife Phebe, E. D. Kendall and wife Emeline O., and Mastin Williams and wife Martha, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Wade Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, Calvin Watkins and wife Phebe, E. D. Kendall and wife Emeline O., and Mastin Williams and wife Martha, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Elizabeth McKay et al., vs. James S. Carver and wife.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, James S. Carver and wife Amelia, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James S. Carver and Amelia his wife to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Peter Hamer, Adm'r of Eli Meekins, dec'd, vs. Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, the heirs at law of Eli Meekins, and also their guardian Joseph Medlin, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville in this State, notifying the said Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, by their guardian or otherwise, to be and appear at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Elizabeth McKay vs. John A. McKay et al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, James S. Carver and wife Amelia, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James S. Carver and Amelia his wife to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Peter Meekins and Peter Meekins.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, the heirs at law of Eli Meekins, and also their guardian Joseph Medlin, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville in this State, notifying the said Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, by their guardian or otherwise, to be and appear at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

The University of North Carolina,
CHAPEL HILL.

THE next session will begin on Saturday 18th Jan'y 1862.

This institution, situated in a region remarkably healthful, and remote from the seat of war, has been in successful operation since February 1775. At no previous period have the means and opportunities of improvement been so great as they now are.

DAVID L. SWAIN, Pres't.

Dec. 2, 1861. 79-6t

Greensborough Female College,
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Spring Session of the present term will open on the 2d day of Jan'y 1862. The building is large, commodious, well ventilated, with a fire place in each room. The location is healthful and retired. The Faculty consists of five gentlemen and seven ladies, all experienced teachers. Instruction systematic and thorough. With superior advantages for intellectual and moral culture, and very moderate charges, we confidently expect a liberal share of patronage, even in the present state of the country.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board $50; (Lights extra;) Tuition in regular course $20; Music on the Piano or Guitar $20; use of instrument $2 50; Painting in Oil $20; Drawing $5 to $10; French $10; Ancient Languages $5.

T. M. JONES, Pres't.

Nov. 29, 1861. 79-5t

EAGLE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley, Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman, T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett, A. W. Steel,
James Kyle, J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan, Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams, R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast. A. E. Hall, }
hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

Administrator's Notice.

TAKE notice, that at December Term 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, having taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of H. C. Robinson, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

WRIGHT HUSKE, Adm'r.

Dec. 7, 1861.

SALE.

AT the residence of the late H. C. Robinson, on Haymount, on the 31st December 1861, I shall offer for sale the following property belonging to said Estate, to-wit:

2 Horses, 2 Mules;
1 Wagon and Harness;
1 Buggy; 1 Negro Man;
Corn, Fodder, Hay, Peas;

And all other perishable property belonging to said Estate.

WRIGHT HUSKE, Adm'r.

Dec. 7, 1861. 81-ts

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD NEGRO GIRL, 15 or 16 years of age, accustomed to house work and the care of children.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Dec. 3, 1861. 80-3w

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

For Sale,

A FEW CONFEDERATE 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov'r 16, 1861. 75-8tpd

TIMBER WANTED
AT THE
NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL AND ARMORY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the North Carolina Arsenal and Armory until the 1st January 1862, for the delivery of OAK, WALNUT, HICKORY, and POPLAR, sawed in the dimensions set forth in the annexed tables—only to be split where so mentioned.

The OAK must be of the best quality of White Oak—tough, straight grained, sound, and free from centre heart, sap, splits, warps, or other defects. The Axle-bodies are got from quartered sticks, free from centre heart.

The WALNUT, of the best quality of Black Walnut.

The POPLAR, of the best Yellow Poplar.

The Walnut and Poplar must be clear stuff, free from sap and centre heart.

The Hickory must be tough, young, and straight-grained and free from heart.

Bids will be received for the entire bill of Poplar, Walnut and Hickory. Where White Pine occurs in the table, Poplar may be inserted.

For the Oak, bids will be made for the entire bill, or fractional parts in tenths. But where fractional parts are bid for (as a tenth), it must be for a tenth of each of the dimensions in the table.

If the pieces which are directed to be got out more than one in length (in the "Remarks") should be got out in single pieces, the length of the piece should be increased at the rate of an inch to the foot. But no additional measurement is to be allowed for the inch so added.

Bids for Seasoned Timber will be made out separately. Each bidder will state the amount per thousand he will deliver the timber at the Arsenal and Armory. He will be required to deliver one-fifth of the bill, one month after the acceptance of the bid, and one fifth each month thereafter, until the entire bill is delivered.

The Timber must have been fallen between the 1st Nov. and 20th Feb'y.

OAK.

No. Req'd	Dimensions in inches. Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Remarks.
1400	100	9½	4½	
1400	40	13½	3½	2 or 3 in one length.
700	50	7	6	Axle-body, 2 in one length.
460	108	11	5½	2 in one.
460	50	16	4	Axle-body, 2 in one
280	50	7	7	
12000	16	14	round.	Nave—butt cuts bored with 1½ inch auger.
168000	82	8½	2	Spokes, split from butts of tough strait grained wood
84000	27	7	3½	Fellies. May be in planks of 5 or 6 fellies in length, 7 or 11 in width.
2610	50	9	6	Axle-body, 2 in one.
5220	56	4½	8½	do.
2610	40	9½	4	do.
2610	72	4½	8½	do.
2610	46	8½	1½	2 in one.
2610	46	5	1½	
2610	132	{ 4½ / 2½ }	4½ / 8½	Large end } Pole—Taken Small end } from butts of tough straight wood.
4890	44	20	1½	Bottom: 2 in one length or in 2 pieces each.
1140	76	5½	4½	
2280	78	5	3½	
1140	84	6	4½	
1140	50	6	6	Axle-body, 2 in one le'gh.
1140	40	4	3	In plank, 2 in one length, and 2 or 3 in width.
1140	14	4	1½	In plank 10 in one piece.
1140	42	7½	2½	2 in one length.
1140	42	5	1½	do.
540	96	4½	3½	
270	50	4½	3½	2 in one length.
270	90	6	4½	
270	50	7½	6	Axle-body 2 in one.
270	40	3½	3½	Plank 2 in le'gh and 2 in width.
270	40	3½	3½	do do do
270	40	10	3½	do 2 in one piece.
270	40	8	8	do 6 in one piece.
1080	48	8	1½	do 2 in one.
540	42	9	1½	do do.
1080	36	8½	2½	do 4 in one.
540	36	8	2½	do 6 in one.
540	46	3	2½	do 6 in one.
270	22	6	1½	do 8 in one.
270	40	9½	1½	do 2 in one.
270	36	3	1½	do 8 in one.
540	44	8½	1	do 2 in one.
540	44	2	1	do 6 in one.
540	48	4	2	do 4 in one.
270	36	15	1½	2 or 3 in one piece.
540	116	6½	4	
540	108	8	3	
270	108	6	6	Stock
270	50	6½	6½	Axle-body, 2 in one le'gh
270	40	5½	5	2 or 3 in 1 do.
540	40	4½	4	do.
270	38	4	2½	do.
270	40	4	3½	do.
540	36	5½	2	4 in one plank.
810	46	3½	1	6 in one board.
540	108	3	3	
270	108	3	3	Bridge pole.
540	42	3	3	2 in one piece.
540	18	2½	1½	12 in one piece.
30	182	11½	8	
30	60	20	5½	
15	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
15	14	6½	6½	7 in one.
180	132	11½	8½	Stock.
180	60	20½	6½	
90	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
90	16	6½	6½	7 in one.
600	19	16	round.	Nave.
8400	32	4½	2½	Spokes.
4200	28	8	4½	Fellies—Plank 8 or 12 in. wide.
180	60	11	7½	
360	50	5	3½	
180	70	4	3½	
180	142	{ 5½ / 4 }	5½ / 4	Large end } Pole. Small end }
180	70	4	3½	
50	142	8	6½	
25	28	7	3½	4 in one piece.
50	92	7½	5	
25	42	4½	3	6 in 1 plank 9 in. wide.
150	16	4½	3	12 in 1 plank, 9 in. wide.
50	14	4½	2½	do do
50	78	8	2	
25	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
25	36	6½	6½	2 in one piece.
25	12	6½	6½	8 in one piece.
150	20	3½	3½	12 in 1 plk. 17 in. wide.

WALNUT.

9780	22	17	1¼	4 in one length.
9780	44	17	1½	2 in one.
4890	22	17	1¼	4 in one.
9780 } 9780 }	69	3½	2	2 pieces, each sixty-nine inches long.
270	42	10	1½	Plank 2 in one.
270	42	12	1½	do do
270	36	2½	1½	do 8 in one.
540	9	9	{	A board 13½ in. wide, and
540	9	4½	}	9 feet long, make 12 of each.
540	36	24	1½	May be in 1 plank 88 inches long.
540	16	24	1½	
270	36	14	1½	2 or 3 in one piece.
540	14	2½	1½	A plank 9 ft. long, 10 in. wide make 32 clumps.
540	40	24	1½	2 in one.
540	42	13½	1½	2 in one.

HICKORY.

2610	80	2½	2½	To be split out.
270	80	2½	2½	do
270	57	2	2	Bellows pole, to be split out.
50	56	4	4	

POPLAR.

4890	42	17½	2	2 or 3 in one piece.
4890	42	20	¾	do do
1080	34	15	2	3 or 4 in one.
540	44	15	2	2 or 3 in one.
540	32	3½	3	Scantling, 4 in one piece.
1080	36	3	1 }	May be got in boards 12
540	32	3	1 }	in. wide and 11 ft. long
540	32	2½	1 }	making two sets.

WHITE PINE.

2700	42	7	¾	Plank 3 in one length.
1890	46	7	¾	do do
1620	36	8	¾	do do
810	106	11½	1½	
540	108	21½	1½	
270	104	11½	1½	
270	104	10	¾	
2480	108	7	¾	

Apply to JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y Comd'g.

Nov. 29, 1861. 79-120D

More Timber Wanted
AT THE
North Carolina Arsenal and Armory,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the North Carolina Arsenal and Armory until the 1st day of January 1862, for the delivery of the following described Timber, at the Arsenal and Armory, at the times and on the conditions specified in the previous advertisement, of Nov. 29th 1861, (for which see another column of this paper.)

No. of pieces.	Rough dimensions of each piece. Long inches.	Wide. inches.	Thick. inches.	Remarks.
72	130	11½	11	
72	55	19½	5½	Oak.
72	48	9½	8½	do
36	14	6½	6½	do
48	132	11½	8	do
48	60	20	5½	do
48	48	9½	8½	do
24	14	6½	6½	do
72	132	7½	8½	do
72	60	20½	8½	do
72	48	9½	8½	do
36	16	6½	8½	do
450	19	16	round.	do
7000	32	4½	2½	Oak split
8500	28	8	4½	Oak fellies
96	60	11	7½	do
192	50	5	3½	do
96	70	4	3½	do
100	142	5½	5½	do
100	70	4	3½	do
20	142	8	5½	do
10	28	7	3½	do
10	4	4	3½	do
10	4	6½	6	do
20	92	7½	5	do
10	42	4½	8	do
60	16	4½	8	do
20	14	4½	2½	do
20	78	8	2	do
20	48	9½	8½	do
10	86	6½	6½	do
10	12	6½	6½	do
600	32	4½	2½	Oak split.
60	20	3½	3½	Oak.
800	28	8	4½	Oak fellies.
20	56	4	4